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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1920

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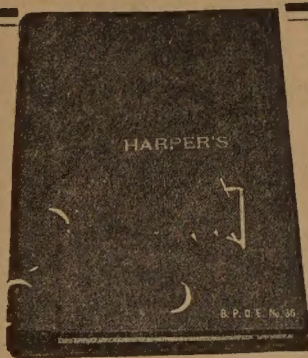
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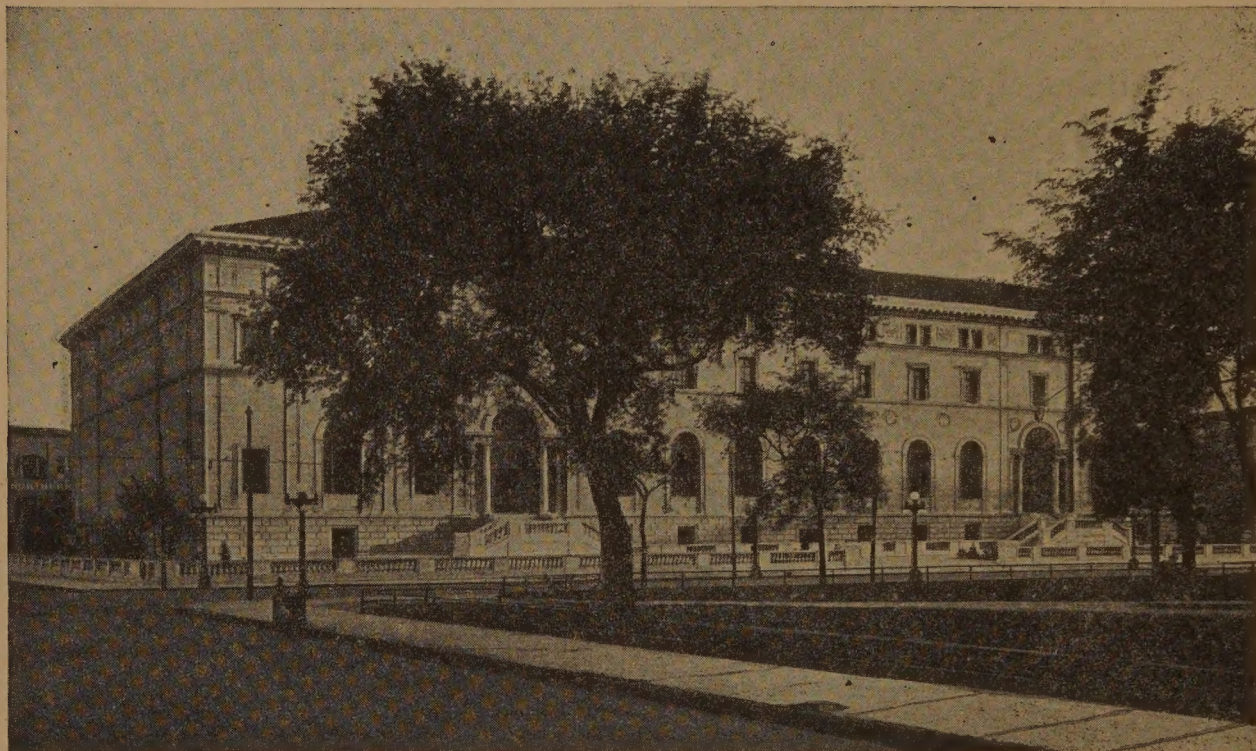
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Looking Forward with the S. L. A.

By MAUD A. CARABIN.

Librarian, Detroit Edison Company.

THIS splendid response to the convention call of the Special Libraries Association is highly gratifying. An examination of the attendance register will show that the library profession has sent forth some of the "best ye breed." Each person here in attendance symbolizes a vote of confidence in this Association. Firms and individuals of all parts of the United States express their confidence in the Association by their very act of encouraging you and me to attend this convention.

In the shadow of this superb trust, it seems quite fitting that this membership propose to itself the questions, "Whither is this Association tending? What specific things is it aiming to achieve this year? And what, next year? When the next epoch has rolled around, what may we see, in retrospect, to have been accomplished by the Special Libraries Association?"

Our constitution states that we exist to promote the interests of certain types of special libraries. But what of a definite nature are we, as an organization, doing for the technical, or the industrial, or the other types of libraries represented in our membership? Our smaller and newly organized libraries may derive, to be sure, organizational aid from our larger and firmly established older libraries; but what of substance is this Association able to give to these older libraries whose interest in physical equipment and routine methods is their least concern; and, what seems to me the most legitimate and weighty challenge of all, what is this organization doing in the interest of the

business which each of us represents? (I use the word "business" in an elastic sense, regardless of whether the business be welfare, legislative, commercial or what not.) In succinct form, the question which is propounding and pounding itself right into the consciousness of this organization is "what nature of superstructure are we going to build upon this very excellent foundation?"

We have in our membership a nucleus which can effect a tie-in with the business of the entire world. What shall we make of this vast potentiality? When we contemplate any institution, business or educational, certain policies instantly marshal themselves to the forefront of the mind, and we call the complex which we formulate, its character. Our banker members, for example, could sketch the character lines of the American Bankers' Association, what it stands for, what its policies, and what its latitude. Similarly, our legislative members could analyze the American Bar Association; and our engineer members, the various engineering societies. It would seem that this organization had now arrived at an age where we may, with a proper sense of fitness, ask what does the name SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION connote, to its members, to its fellow-organizations, and to the general public. What are its character lines?

During the past few months, I have been balancing these questions in the light of a varied mass of evidence. I do not wish, however, to impose my personal conclusions upon this membership. What this Association should be, and where its substructure needs strengthening are questions which will provoke a divergence of opinion, and should draw their answers from the counsel and experience of the entire membership.

*Presidential Address at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association at New York, April 15, 1920.

It is my personal feeling that we have in this organization an unexplored, uncharted mine in which there resides a wealth of usefulness; and that, by proper co-ordination of talent and organizational genius, its resources can be developed and thrown into the channels of business with a telling effect.

OBLIGATIONS TO BUSINESS AND RESEARCH IN GENERAL

If an analysis were made of the composite aspirations which characterize this Association, I believe it would reveal that the preponderant demand of the membership is that this Association enter upon what might be termed an "extra-mural" policy. For the past ten years this membership has concerned itself, and rightly so, with becoming conversant with the character of the numerous special libraries of the country, and with exchanging ideas upon methods of organization and procedure within these libraries. The activity of the Association has been largely an intra-mural one. It now appears that in entering upon the second epoch of its existence, this Association should break thru the walls of its own immediate environs and direct its efforts toward effecting a more intimate amalgamation with the various classes of business typified by its membership.

Business research groups are at every hand demanding consciously or unconsciously what this Association has in its power to give them. The composition of this Association is such as to make it the logical co-worker of these numerous research bodies thruout the United States. In theory, this Association typifies entrée to the most complete information in existence pertaining to any business, and as a result is peculiarly fitted to comprehend the angle of vision of the research group attached to any business. We have in this Association, a body singularly free from the exigencies of unwieldy systems of boards, controllers, and a multiplicity of allegiances; it is a body which dares to be partisan as to what particular phase of knowledge it shall concentrate upon, and which dares to eliminate from the equation the pursuance of certain phases of general knowledge, according as policy dictates; it dares to express an opinion as to the value of informational data and sources, and to reject them if policy dictates. This Association is in such a position that it may devote an entire year, if need be, to assembling and educating authen-

tic original opinions and experiences upon the status of a single subject; and tho we had done only one piece of work in that year, and it bore the stamp of finality, thoroness and dependability, we should have performed a genuine and effectual service to every business touched by that particular subject. Is it not within the province of reasonableness that the business constituents represented in this membership may look to this organization for service of this description?

In the various research groups which this membership represents, we possess feeder lines of specialized information which may be caused to discharge into a common repository. Thru this system we have means of ascertaining on one hand what research and the best thinkers the nation over have accomplished or are working upon in the way of specific contributions to any particular art; on the other hand, we have the means of knowing definitely what research groups lack in the way of specific information. Further, and this is the point I wish to stress, we have the agencies which can make for improvement upon the present insufficient and inadequate means on the part of publishers for ascertaining the needs of research. Beyond that, we have the instruments which can overcome the inertia and wholly unconscious selfishness on the part of investigators in releasing results of investigations now accesible only to limited, closely circumscribed groups. In metaphorical language, this organization thru its vast network of transmission lines, able to know what information is in existence on the positive side of the system, able to know what information is lacking on the negative side, should take its stand in the region of the two poles and throw the switch that completes the circuit. It should stand as a positive force at that gap between publisher and scholar, now so inadequately bridged, and exert a positive pressure in shaping and improving the quality of published matter.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO BUSINESS AND RESEARCH AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Back of every special library represented in this membership there stands a research department of some description, concerned with some or all of the conditions peculiar to each individual business. The total membership of this Association symbolizes a highly differentiated and specialized species of students.

It is my opinion that in the deliberations at our annual conferences and in our publications we tend to disregard our obligations to the real substance of special library work, our obligations to these research departments. So far as the chronicles of our annual conventions record, it is impossible to deduce from any of the proceedings what technical questions are the particular concern of the steam power plant research units, the vacuum tube units, the income tax units, and so on. When higher steam pressures in steam turbines has been the absorbing topic among the power plant men for the past year, or cinder concrete amongst the builders, or batik tapestries amongst the artists, here in this assembly should we find groups discussing higher steam pressures, cinder concrete and batik tapestries, in place of the venerable themes of catalogs, pamphlet binding and disposition of clippings?

BETTER LIBRARIANSHIP

This general condition introduces me to an allied point, namely, whether librarianship as we know it today is capable of a thoroly sympathetic appreciation of the problems which it purports to assist its patrons in solving.

I have made it a point, at different times, during conversation with what might be accepted as a fairly typical class of men, to learn their attitude toward libraries and librarianism. One person was an engineer of some national repute; another was a physician, a one-time commissioner of health in one of the first six cities, and a sociological authority of some parts; another was a departmental chief in a large chemical manufacturing house. All were men whose education consisted of no less than seven years of college or university. Their composite view was: (quoting partly verbatim and partly not) "Library work is all right for women; their excellence in detail work and the fact that they are satisfied to do it over a long period of time, makes it a work admirably suited to their capacity. Women librarians, however, never can hit in the pinches. When you find a man in library work, he is generally one of two types: he is either doing that work temporarily and just long enough to tide him over an emergency, or he is a round peg in a square hole and wouldn't fit any where else in the scheme of things. The average librarian rarely comprehends your point of view."

This is rather a drastic diagnosis, but if its

publicity constitutes a contribution to library surgery, its indelicacy may be somewhat palliated. Doubtless, each of you has heard and resented similar derogatory comments. Stripped of their outer integument they may serve to stimulate two lines of thought. Firstly, they reveal in part the formula by which the men quoted would construct the ideal librarian. They would have librarians capable of fuller and more sympathetic comprehension, they would have them less concerned with the detail and more with the substance of their work, they would have them "pinch hitters." Secondly, the reflections cited should stimulate us to inquire into the contributory causes of this impression. Does librarianship make the individual a misfit? Or, does the misfit gravitate to librarianship? Does the preparation for librarianship so prune and stultify him as to make of him a negative factor, a revert from the accepted social and business type, a person for whom many allowances should be made? The interrelated reaction of the librarian upon the patron, and of the profession upon the librarian is one which this body may well take cognizance of, with a view to ascertaining the facts, and eradicating undesirable tendencies.

A HIGHER CONCEPTION OF THE PROFESSION

In conducting such a survey it occurs to me to suggest that we inquire whether, with librarians, the idea of service has not become distorted and exaggerated. Have we by concerted will become servile instead of serviceable? May we not catch a new and higher conception of our profession, namely: service with scholarship, service with poise, service which commands recognition, service in which is lodged not alone a knowledge of the "sources" but a knowledge of the subjects themselves? The special librarian, to command the proper sort of recognition from the best thinkers of his constituency, should strive for the privilege of studying and knowing the intricate problems which concern every department of his business. And this same should be true of every librarian whether he be chief of a division in a large library, or library executive in a smaller library unit. The responsible chief of any section can not at one and the same time, do the actual work of the department and keep his conceptions on the broad plane necessary to direct a library creditably. It has been my observation that this is the very thing that a large majority of the special li-

brary profession is struggling to do. And it is my further conjecture, that this is true, not because their employing organizations create the conditions, but that they themselves are so lacking in self-assurance and business tactics as to be unable to surmount them. The more a library executive remains in his narrow confines, the more completely his ability and desire to know the circles concentric with his own, atrophies. Can you conceive of anything more discordant than a business librarian attached to a corporation and totally untutored in the unwritten code of business tactics, business decorum and business finesse? Can you sense anything more inconsistent than a librarian, knowing imperfectly or not at all the composition of brass, the structure of the furnaces, and the tendency of the zinc component to vaporize, attempting to supply the wants of a representative brass manufacturer? What would your estimate of a physician or surgeon be, when you laid your case before him, if he instantly made a rush upon a medical variety of *Industrial Arts Index* and assembled before you an imposing collection of references dealing with your particular ail? The kind of intelligent service you expect of the professional surgeon, library patrons in the main would like to expect of the professional librarian. They would like to be able to approach the librarian with a "what do you know" air rather than a "can you tell me where I can find" air. They would like to feel the poise which springs from depth, scholarship, and a genuine grasp of the subject. They would like to be spared the provincialism, the superficiality which results from trying to be "all things to all men." It is time that our library systems undergo a "differentiation of the species" and that patrons may go into our great public libraries and look on the bulletin board and find the recognized Shakespeare authority, the Tennyson savant, the constitutional history scholar, and the chemical expert; it is time that patrons may go into our special libraries and consult the director of the textile library who knows the textile business and the power plant librarian who knows the power generation game. There should come a time in the development years of the librarian when he should stop playing with general knowledge and accrue intensive knowledge of a specific character. Until this condition is attained librarians will never enjoy even an approach to the confidence of the best thinkers of this nation.

EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

An analysis of the educational training which lies back of librarianship might demonstrate that its principles undergo revision. The educational prerequisites might bear revamping, and specifications for individual fitness grafted on to them. In co-operation with the school system of the country a plan of guidance and counsel might be inaugurated, which should dip back into the freshman year of the library acolyte's high school life and assist in directing his development. We may well consider the development of an apprentice or half-time school for aspirants to library work which shall begin with high school age? Shall we not take steps that the aspirant, from actual contact with library work, may be able to know when he enters college what branch of the library service his especial proclivities incline him? Do we not owe it to special librarianship that the library student know from actual contact some of the demands peculiarly characteristic to special librarianship: business acumen, ability to carry thru an entire investigation from inception to completion, skill in the selection and direction of a working staff.

OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY SYSTEM

We are further prompted to speculate just how much of the short-comings of the vast army of library workers is attributable to autocracy within the library system. Does the American library system breed a spirit of genuine good fellowship? Is it broad enough to accord us all the right to breathe? Is it large enough to afford us all a place to stand and grow? Is it high-minded enough to be aloof from demagoguery and dictatorship? Are initiative and ambition encouraged by the system, or does it interpret these qualities as being a menace, a dangerous outcropping, a mark of incipient insubordination? Does its ethical code sanction the practice of pigeon-holing and cramping the developmental processes of the aspiring?

We are tempted to contemplate the rank and file of librarians and inquire whether the system has placed them in somewhat the same plight as the serfs of the feudal era; whether, once the librarian succeeds in attaching himself to the system, he withdraws himself from the main current of activity, becomes a grateful recipient of all benefits, and gives himself up to ascertaining the pleasure of the overlord and

working diligently in the manner prescribed by him; whether his life rôle is that of a submerged, submissive, ultra-obliging creature, a medley of "all things to all men," his identity suppressed, and escape from his caste inconceivable.

In summation, this Association should concern itself at its eleventh annual convention with these points:

1. A definite policy of achievement should be outlined. The membership should declare itself for the guidance of the incoming administration.

2. The Association should debate ways and means for effecting a closer union with the business interests of the country, and a more understanding grasp of the problems of dynamic business.

3. It should contemplate its obligations to the research bodies of business, and its capacity for co-ordinating the results of research investigations.

4. It should consider taking the necessary

steps toward becoming the intermediary between the producers and consumers of published information.

5. Its annual convention program should reflect more concretely the research problems which concern our various libraries.

6. It should satisfy itself that the standards of librarianship which obtain, are adequate to invest the profession with proper dignity and recognition.

7. It should determine whether librarianship and librarians are anachronisms as judged by the standards of contemporaneous businesses and professions, and whether they can be made more acceptable to the epoch in which they exist.

8. It should consider the opportunities for development offered by the library profession, and what influences it may exert to the end that every librarian may reasonably aspire to becoming a super-librarian in some field, conspicuous for superior talents and superior scholarship.

A List of Twentieth Century American Poetic Drama

PREPARED BY THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA

TODAY the play is astonishingly popular. The commercial theaters flourish as never before. The experimental theaters pursue their activities with the devoted fervor of the intelligent amateur. Almost without exception every college and university has a well established dramatic department. Large organizations seek to lift audiences to the appreciation of the best in current drama. Clubs read and study plays, while the casual reader is very apt nowadays to choose a play rather than a novel for the passing hour.

The revival of poetry in America which began about the year 1900 has been not only in the sphere of lyric and narrative poetry, but also in the field of poetry drama, where some excellent and distinguished work has been done. The Poetry Society of America hitherto has not included poetic drama in its annual suggested booklists for libraries and readers. Now, however, thru a special drama committee, it has prepared the following initial list of twentieth century American poetic plays, and it proposes to make an annual list of current publications hereafter.

It will be recognized that some of the plays listed are closet dramas. They have been included because of their literary quality and not for the possibility or advisability of their production on the stage.

The Committee on Poetic Drama in the Poetry Society of America.

JANE DRANSFIELD, *Secretary.*

THERESA HELBURN,

ALFRED KREYMBORG,

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY,

NORREYS JEPHSON O'CONOR,

CALE YOUNG RICE,

STUART WALKER, *Chairman.*

Akins, Zoë.

Magical City. 1 Act. *Forum.* May 1916.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey.

Judith of Bethuliah. 4 acts. Houghton, 1904.

Burton, Richard.

Rahab. 3 acts. Holt, 1906.

Branch, Anna Hempstead.

Rose of the Wind. 1 act. Houghton, 1910.

- The Shoes That Danced. 1 act. Houghton, 1905.
- Bynner, Witter.
Tiger, 1 act. Kennerly, 1913.
The Little King. Kennerley, 1914.
- Dargan, Olive Tilford.
Lords and Lovers. 3 acts. Scribner, 1912.
Semiramis. 4 acts. Scribner, 1912.
The Mortal Gods. 4 acts. Scribner, 1912.
- Dransfield, Jane.
The Lost Pleiad. 2 acts. White, 1918.
- Finch, Lucine.
The Butterfly. 3 acts. *Poet Lore*, 1910.
- Ficke, Arthur Davison.
Mr. Faust. 5 acts. Kennerley, 1913.
- Frank, Florence Kiper.
The Garden. 1 act. *The Drama*. Nov. 1918.
- Flexner, Hortense.
Voices. 1 act. (In "Representative One Act Plays," edited by Margaret Mayorga. Little, Brown, 1919.)
- Hagedorn, Hermann.
Heart of Youth. 4 Scenes. Macmillan, 1917.
- Head, Cloyd.
Grotesques. 1 act. *Poetry Magazine*, Oct. 1916.
- Hooker, Brian.
Mona. 3 acts. Dodd, 1911.
Fairyland. 3 acts. Yale Press, 1915.
- Hovey, Richard.
The Holy Grail. Duffield, 1907.
The Quest of Merlin. Duffield, 1907.
The Marriage of Guenevere. Duffield, 1907.
The Birth of Galahad. Duffield, 1907.
Taliesin. Duffield, 1907.
- Hutchins, Will.
Jeanne D'Arc at Vaucouleurs. *Poet Lore*, 1910.
- Johnson, Mary.
Goddess of Reason. 5 acts. Houghton, 1907.
- Kreymborg, Alfred.
Plays for Poem-Mimes. Other Press, 1918.
- Ledoux, Louis Vernon.
Yzdra. 3 acts. Macmillan, 1917.
The Story of Eleusis. 5 acts. Macmillan, 1916.
- Mackaye, Percy.
The Canterbury Pilgrims. 4 acts. Macmillan, 1903.
Fenris, the Wolf. 4 acts. Macmillan, 1905.
Jeanne d'Arc. 5 acts. Macmillan, 1907.
Sappho and Phaeon. Macmillan, 1907.
A Thousand Years Ago. Doubleday, 1914.
Sanctuary, A Bird Masque. Stokes, 1914.
Sinbad, the Sailor. 3 acts. Houghton, 1917.
- Moody, William Vaughn.
The Fire-bringer. Houghton, 1909.
- The Masque of Judgment. 5 acts. Houghton, 1902.
- The Death of Eve (fragment). Houghton, 1902.
- Norwood, Robert.
The Man of Kerioth. 5 acts. Doran, 1919.
- O'Connor, Norreys Jephson.
The Fairy Bride. 3 acts. Lane, 1916.
- Oppenheim, James.
Night. 1 act. Arens, 1918.
- Peabody, Josephine Preston.
The Piper. 4 acts. Houghton, 1909.
Fortune and Men's Eyes. 1 act. Houghton, 1900.
Marlowe. 5 acts. Houghton, 1901.
The Wings. 1 act. Sherman, 1917.
The Wolf of Gubbio. 3 acts. Houghton, 1913.
- Rice, Cale Young.
A Night in Avignon. 1 act.
Yolanda of Cyprus. 4 acts.
Porzia. 3 acts.
Charles di Tocca. 4 acts.
David. 4 acts. (All of these in "Collected Plays and Poems," Doubleday, 1915.)
- Rogers, Robert Emmons.
Behind a Watteau Picture. 1 act. Baker, 1918.
- Stevens, Wallace.
Three Travelers Watch a Sunrise. 1 act. *Poetry Magazine*, July, 1916.
- Torrence, Ridgely.
Abelard and Heloise. 4 acts. Scribner, 1913.
El Dorado. 5 acts. Lane, 1903.
- Troubetzkoy, Amelie Rives.
Augustine, the Man. 3 acts. Lane, 1906.
- Upson, Arthur.
The City. Macmillan, 1905.
- Van Dyke, Henry.
The House of Rimmon. 4 acts. Scribner, 1908.
- Walker, Stuart.
The Trimplet. 1 act. (In "Portmanteau Plays," Stewart Kidd, 1917.)
- Wendell, Barrett.
Raleigh in Guiana. 2 parts. Scribner, 1902.
- Wilkinson, Florence.
The Marriage of Guineith. 1 act. In "The Ride Home," Houghton, 1913.
- Young, Stark.
The Star in the Trees. 1 act.
The Twilight Saint. 1 act. (In Addio, Maddretta and Other Plays.) Sergel, 1912.

"Books are still the cheapest desirable things in the world."—G. P. WINSHIP.

A Sociology Seminar

By ETHEL CLELAND

Librarian Business Branch, Indianapolis Public Library, Instructor Sociology Seminar
Indianapolis Training Class.

TWENTY four periods—twelve of them for lectures on vital problems of the day given by men and women who either are actively working in the field about which they are asked to speak or are engaged in some special study or research on the subject or some particular phase of it—the other twelve alternating with the lectures and devoted to class reviews on the topics under discussion and to reports on assigned bibliography and special problems—this, briefly, constitutes an outline of a course—the Sociology Seminar—in the Training Class of the Indianapolis Public Library, planned with particular reference and application to local needs and local sources of information. In the two years of its existence this course has more than realized the hopes entertained for it.

“Superficial,” perhaps the reader is inclined to comment. “How is it possible to present even a few of the big, live problems of modern life in twelve lecture periods or even touch on the more important bibliography in twelve class discussions?”

Granted at once that the object of the course was not to go deeply into any one subject, certainly not to try to give a college course on public affairs to a class of students already well occupied by the technical training for work in a public library. Even if there were time, the variations in previous education and other qualifications in the typical training class would handicap any attempts to carry out successfully an extensive course of study on such a range of subjects.

There is, however, a very definite and well-sustained purpose in this Sociology Seminar of the Indianapolis Public Library Training Class.

First, the “Special Library” idea is emphasized from the very beginning and thruout the course. It is constantly being impressed upon the class, directly or indirectly, that, about any big activity or any big public question, there inevitably grows up a special literature, that a special group of names becomes linked with it, that special associations spring up to promote its advancement and encourage its

study, that special periodicals and bulletins are issued devoted to its interests, and that it is every librarian’s duty, so far as she is able, to learn to recognize and put to discriminating use these special sources of knowledge.

Second, the interest of the students is awakened and stimulated in the various subjects selected, thru the medium of the active mind, the vital personality and the sincere enthusiasm of a man or woman who knows his or her topic thoroly. Those asked to speak before the class in this course are in no way limited or instructed as to what they shall say or how they shall treat their subject. They are simply asked to talk about it in the way that they think will make it most alive for their auditors. At the close of the talk members of the class are encouraged to ask questions.

The third step in the course, the class review following each lecture, is really a “follow up.” By informal discussion the principal points of the lecture are impressed upon the students, and closely allied topics which the lecturer did not mention are touched upon briefly. Reports by the pupils on assigned book and magazine reviews give a brief survey of the most important bibliography of the subject and familiarize the class with certain names, book titles, associations, and periodicals. Occasional problems are given to clear up confusion in future reference work.

The lecture and review periods are varied by a few outside visits of interest. This year the class attended the Special Session of the State Legislature convened to take action on the Federal Woman’s Suffrage Amendment. They also spent a morning at the Marion County Juvenile Court. If possible, invitations extended to the class to visit the Woman’s Prison and one of the big industrial plants of the city will be accepted later.

Lectures before the class this year have been on subjects such as the following: problems of government, state and municipal, with particular reference to Indiana and to Indianapolis; social service, particularly as exemplified in the State Hospital situated in the city; publicly

administered charities, in which this state has always been a leader; modern prison methods as they are being tried out in our correctional institutions; industrial problems and welfare work in factories; up-to-date methods in public education, such as surveys, standardization, mental tests; playgrounds and recreation; civic duties, in anticipation of women's larger participation in public life, etc., etc.

Perhaps the quickest and easiest way to show what a bibliography lesson consists of is to pick at random one of the study outlines given to the class. Here is the one on Municipal government. The speaker dwelt on the importance of good city government to our health and happiness, outlined the kind of city government Indianapolis has and indicated its good and bad points.

Sociology Seminar.

Training Class.

Indianapolis Public Library October 31 and
November 7, 1919

Topic:

Municipal Government.

Speaker:

Mr. Robert E. Tracy, Director of Governmental Research, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Bibliography:

Report on a Survey of the City Government of Indianapolis, prepared for the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York, 1917.

Cyclopedia of American Government.

Each student is asked to prepare a possible reference question on the government of Indianapolis which can be answered from the first reference in this group and one on city government in general which can be answered from the second.

Annual Reports, 1915, City of Indianapolis.

Compare this volume with the Indiana Year Book.

Municipal Code, Indianapolis, 1917.

How is information obtained concerning city ordinances enacted since the publication of this volume?

This is a representative group of books on municipal questions. Be prepared to discuss them generally or any other books on similar topics with which you are familiar. Why are the last two books included in such a group?

Beard. American city government.

Howe. The city, the hope of democracy.

Zueblin. American municipal progress.

Gilbert. American cities, their method of business.

Capes and Carpenter. Municipal housecleaning.

Mabie. City manager plan.

Sturges. American chambers of commerce.

Kaiser. Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries.

National Municipal Review.

What national association publishes this periodical?

American City.

Note the two editions. Compare its character with that of the *National Municipal Review*.

Municipal Engineering.

To what particular class of municipal activities is this journal devoted?

Indianapolis, as the capital and largest city of Indiana, geographically in the center of the state, and, by population and distribution, in the center of the United States, rapidly growing and industrially expanding, popular for conventions and association headquarters, is a city able to furnish a remarkably wide and fine range of speakers on important problems of the day. The spirit of real civic co-operation is nowhere shown more generously than by the way prominent and busy men and women have given of their time, their energy and their enthusiasm to this course in the Library Training Class.

Last year, at the close of the term, a vote was taken, the students being asked to indicate which lecture in the course appealed most to them, with the thought in mind that the various choices might be suggestive in future placements. But all but one registered a vote for the same lecture, one on Modern Prison Methods, delivered by Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, State Librarian of Indiana and for many years a member of our very progressive Board of State Charities. Those who are familiar with Mr. Brown's manner of speaking, and his deep interest in social problems, will not be surprised that he was awarded first choice. He concluded by reading in his own inimitable way several selections of poetry, including Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol" and "The Walker" by Giovanni. I like to think, however mistaken I may be, that in the midst of the very practical problems of the day, it was the poetry that decided the vote.



A. L. A. BOOTH AT THE NATIONAL MARINE LEAGUE EXPOSITION

The A. L. A. at the National Marine Exposition

THE American Library Association exhibit at the National Marine Exposition, New York, April 12-17, attracted the attention of many land-lubbers and sea-farers. The exhibit consisted of typical crew's libraries supplied to ships by the Merchant Marine department, several hundred maritime books lent for exhibition by various publishers, slides and photographs illustrating the work of the department and of the "Books for Everybody" movement.

The chapter "Shipping Avocations" from Nelson Collin's "Opportunities in Merchant Ships" was reprinted in attractive form for distribution, and post-cards illustrating the merchant marine book service were also distributed.

On Friday afternoon the National Marine League and the American Library Association gave a "Deep Sea Book Shelf Tea" to which about two hundred prominent literary people were invited. The tea was held in connection with the voting for the "ten best books of the sea" which had been in progress all week. At the A. L. A. booth during the week, visitors cast

ballots for their favorite sea stories, expressions of opinion varying from that of the man who said "The original and only sea story is Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," to many decided preferences for Conrad's stories. A number of newspapers and librarians throughout the country took part in stimulating the voting.

The National Marine League is to be congratulated on the entire Exposition, which was significant in the diversity and interest of exhibitions shown, and in the record breaking attendance.

BUT THAT WAS TWENTY YEARS AGO

"Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June 9, 1900.—There are about four hundred librarians here and probably there never were so many people together so thoroughly satisfied with their own knowledge."—Letter from John Shaw Billings to Mrs. Billings. In "John Shaw Billings. A Memoir," by Fielding H. Garrison. New York. Putnam, 1915. p. 304.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

ADVENTURE IN HEARTS, AN. Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount, 5 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

An Anthony Hope tale is the foundation of this society romance.

AFTERNOON MIRACLE, AN. Vitagraph, 2 reels.

An O. Henry Western border drama.

BURNT WINGS. Universal. 5 reels. Star—Frank Mayo. Triangle drama based on "The Primrose Path" by Bayard Veiller.

DANGEROUS DAYS. Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star—Pauline Stark.

A war, social and industrial drama based on Mary Roberts Rinehart's story.

DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS. First National Exhibitors. 6 reels. Star—Norma Talmadge.

Tenement and society drama from Leroy Scott's novel.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Famous Players-Lasky. Paramount. 7 reels. Star—John Barrymore.

Robert Louis Stevenson's famous story done in motion pictures.

FIGHTING CHANCE, THE. Famous Players-Lasky, 6 reels. Star—Anna Q. Neilson.

An excellent motion picture version of the Robert W. Chambers novel.

FIGHTING SHEPHERDESS, THE. First National Exhibitors, 6 reels. Star—Anita Stewart.

Caroline Lockhart's novel is the source of this Western drama.

GARTER GIRL, THE. Vitagraph, 5 reels. Star—Corinne Griffith.

An O. Henry story of vaudeville and rural life.

HEART OF A CHILD, THE. Metro, 6 reels. Star—Nazimova.

Romance based on the novel by Frank Danby.

JUDY OF ROGUE'S HARBOR. Realart, 6 reels. Star—Mary Miles Minter.

Melodrama adapted from Grace Miller White's drama of the same name.

LONE WOLF'S DAUGHTER, THE. Hodkinson. 7 reels. Star—Louise Glaum.

Melodrama of intrigue based on Louis Joseph Vance's story of the Limehouse district in London.

LUCK OF GERALDINE LAIRD, THE. Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Barriscale.

A marriage drama based on Kathleen Norris's novel of the same title.

MAN THERE WAS, A. Swedish Biograph, 5 reels.

Henrik Ibsen's poem, "Teoje Viken," made into a photoplay of strong ethical and religious value.

MOTHERS OF MEN. Republic, 6 reels. Star—Claire Whitney.

Tragic drama of the war, adapted from William Henry Warner and De Witte Kaplen's novel of the same name.

MY LADY'S GARTER. Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. 5 reels. Stars—Wyndham Standing, Sylvia Breamer.

A high grade detective melodrama is made from

Jacques Futrelle's novel of this name.

OUT OF THE STORM, Goldwyn, 6 reels. Star—Barbara Castleton.

Gertrude Atherton's "Tower of Ivory" is the source of this society and underworld melodrama.

PALLISTER CASE, THE. Goldwyn, 5 reels. Star—Pauline Frederick.

From Harold Macgrath's novel.

PHANTOM HONEYMOON, THE. Hallmark. 5 reels. Star—Emily Stevens.

Murder mystery adapted from a story written by Edgar Saltus.

PHILISTINE IN PALESTINE, A. Vitagraph, 2 reels.

An O. Henry romance.

POLLY OF THE STORM COUNTRY. First National, 6 reels. Star—Mildred Harris Chaplin.

Romantic tragedy adapted from the novel of Grace M. White.

RANSOM OF MACK, THE. Vitagraph, 2 reels.

O. Henry comedy drama.

RIVER'S END, THE. First National, 6 reels. Star—Lewis Stone.

A fine Canadian Northwest drama from the novel by James Oliver Curwood.

SEA WOLF, THE. Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount, 7 reels. All star cast.

Taken from Jack London's story of the same name.

SHORE ACRES, Metro, 6 reels. Star—Anna Lake.

Adaptation of James A. Herne's New England sea melodrama.

SILVER HORDE, Goldwyn, 7 reels. Star—Myrtle Steadman.

Another fine motion picture derived from a Rex Beach story.

SIX BEST CELLARS. Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount. 5 reels. Star—Bryant Washburn.

Satire on prohibition adapted from a story by H. Hall and H. Kahler.

SOONER OR LATER. Select, 5 reels. Star—Owen Moore.

Comedy drama from a story by Lewis Allen Browne.

STRONGEST, THE. Fox. 5 reels. Star—Rene Adore.

Cinema version of disputed merit, of the novel by Georges Clemenceau.

THOU ART THE MAN, Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. 5 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

South African romantic melodrama adapted from the novel of F. E. Mills Young entitled "Myles Calthorpe I. D. B."

TREASURE ISLAND. Famous Players-Lasky: Paramount. 6 reels. Star—Shirley Mason.

Robert Louis Stevenson's famous tale admirably adapted to the screen.

WHITE DOVE. Robertson-Cole, 6 reels. Star—H. B. Warner.

A worthy adaptation of William J. Locke's problem novel of English society life.

WOMAN AND WIFE, Robertson-Cole. 5 reels. Star—Bessie Barriscale.

Drama of marriage, adapted from Kathleen Norris's novel "The Luck of Geraldine Laird."

Persistent Publicity

THE mere mention of a safety razor, a floating cake of soap, a talking machine, anti-skid chains or pickles recalls to the mind of the average man the familiar names of Gillette, Ivory, Victor, Weed or Heinz. Such is the power of suggestion in advertising. By sustained advertising the manufacturers of these popular and standard brands of diversified articles have indelibly stamped their names upon the mind of the general public. In the steady growth of their respective businesses and in the increased and more economical production incidental thereto they have each for many years been reaping the harvest of their carefully planted seeds of publicity.

Millions of dollars have been invested in advertising campaigns by such firms and more millions have been honestly earned from the sale of their commodities. But any advertiser will say that even more valuable than the increasing dividends is the good will of the public that has been secured thru persistent advertising backed up by honest goods. Good will and public confidence are one and the same, without which no manufacturer could long sell a brand of goods or no government float a bond issue. We have seen during the past few years how advertising can secure and maintain the good will necessary to do both.

Public institutions such as libraries have only recently begun to recognize that this same sort of good will can be secured as easily and far more cheaply by them than by those engaged in commercial pursuits. That this same good will and public confidence can, when secured, be used to get needed increases in appropriations is an even later discovery, seemingly recognized by but few librarians.

Speaking at the Louisville Conference of the A. L. A. in 1917, Carl Hunt, Editor of *Associated Advertising*, said "I think we will wake up some day to see that there is running in this country a great national advertising campaign to advertise the service of the public library." Seemingly this prediction has come true for we now read daily in the magazines and papers the country over, more about the service of the public library than the most determined library publicist then predicted we would ever see.

While much of this library publicity undoubtedly emanates from the offices of those pushing the appeal for funds for the Associa-

tion's Enlarged Program, more of it probably comes as an indirect result of their activities than directly thru their efforts.

When two writers, in the Contributor's Club department of the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, referred casually to the present efficiency of public libraries contrasted to bookstores, and when "colymnists," cartoonists, editorial and feature writers suddenly begin to refer to library activities that have been going on unnoticed for years, the natural inference is that the public library and its diversified forms of service, is at last registering on the public mind.

Favorable mention of any library activity in a journal of national circulation directly benefits not only the library that may be specifically mentioned but all libraries, for the reader invariably thinks of the library with which he is familiar, the library in his own city or town. Much more could be done by the local librarian in calling the attention of editors, and thru them the attention of the local public, to such stories and articles, emphasizing the relationship between the local library's work and national library activities.

The public library has lately taken a great forward stride in calling attention to itself, the sort of attention which is bound to result in increased public good will. Is it too much to hope that some day we shall see librarians joined with booksellers and publishers in a great publicity effort designed to impress upon the public the value and importance of the book? It can be done and should be. Meanwhile library publicity efforts should look forward to the day when the public will be "bookminded." When that day comes the reaction of the public mind to the mention of a book will be the mental image of a public library. The first step has been taken and if every librarian will work persistently to the same end the ultimate goal will not be difficult of accomplishment.

The National Marine League says "We will never have a sturdy and permanent established American merchant marine, until the people themselves become shipminded. We must read books of the sea, talk the sea, absorb its romance, recite it in nursery rhymes and then perhaps, as a people we will take the necessary voting and financial interest in our merchant marine to make this country independent on the seas."

THE NEW YORK DRAMA LEAGUE MAKES SPECIAL OFFER TO LIBRARIANS

In order to increase the co-operation between the League and the librarians, who are "among the most valuable and interesting members of the New York Drama League," the League offers a joint lecture membership to any two librarians for \$10.00. This offers just twice as much as the regular lecture membership, except that it includes only one copy of the *Theatre Arts Magazine*.

This joint lecture membership includes: Two separate tickets to the entire series of ten lectures; two tickets to each of the three special assemblies which are addressed by noted persons in the world of the theater, playwrights, producers, actors, etc.; two copies mailed separately of the weekly *Drama Calendar*, a guide to the current New York stage; one copy of *Theatre Arts Magazine*; and the services of the Little Theatre Exchange and Community Drama Bureau, the use of the library and reading room, and all other privileges of the League.

All tickets, calendars, etc., are sent separately to each of the two librarians who join in taking this lecture membership. The magazine is sent to either of the two.

As the League is now arranging the forthcoming series of lectures, these memberships should be taken as soon as possible. Librarians who are interested in this offer are asked to send their names to the office of the League, 7 East 42nd Street.

S. MARION TUCKER,
President.

THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

The Drama League of America is arranging a Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration and hopes to secure the co-operation of libraries in the same manner as was done at the time of the Shakespeare Tercentenary. The main purpose is to give the clearest and fullest possible aid to school teachers who would like to arrange simple dramatizations for their classes and schools. The A. L. A. would like suggestions as to the best way to accomplish this without undue duplication.

In a letter to the A. L. A., Percival Chubb, president of the Drama League of America, says that there is need of a musical bibliography with annotations, and others relating to costumes, customs and manners, types of charac-

ters, ideals, outstanding personalities of men and women, as well as references to the best pictures available.

BOOKS REPLACE BOTTLES

"Cupboards and shelves behind the glittering mahogany bars, which once housed rows of variegated bottles now shelter rows of books of all sorts. The former saloon has become in many instances, the corner library for the service of the neighborhood.

"In many places former saloons have been turned into stores in which have been installed collections of the best sort of reading matter as branches of the main public library or, as in communities which have lacked library service, adjuncts to the library of the nearest city. This extension of service is encouraged by the American Library Association in its "Books for Everybody" movement, now under way thruout the nation, and it has met general approval. The enlarged program of the Association purposes to spread the doctrine of self-education through libraries by opening avenues of opportunity heretofore closed to a large percentage of the people. It estimated that 60,000,000 persons in the United States today have inadequate library service, and to remedy this, with the aid of other library agencies, the Association aims to bring the best of reading matter within easy access of every man, woman and child in the country.

"Those in charge of the collections established in those places which were once saloons, report a large demand for books, both fiction and on technical subjects. Persons who have never had much acquaintance with books are becoming regular patrons, and the circulation is constantly growing. Promotion of this phase of spreading American ideals through self-instruction is one of the principal aims of the American Library Association. To carry on the work, librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries are obtaining a fund of \$2,000,000 but no intensive drive is being conducted."

WILLIAM F. YUST, in the
Post Express, Rochester, N. Y.

"The function of the public library is to supplement every interest of the community with literary materials and to provide means and methods of contact."

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the S. L. A.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association was held in New York from Wednesday, April 14th, to Saturday, April 17th, with a post-conference trip to the special libraries of New York at the beginning of the following week. Over two hundred and fifty registered at Headquarters, a goodly percentage of this number being librarians from outside of New York, including nineteen or twenty from the middle western states. In addition, many New York librarians who were present at one or two sessions did not register.

The meeting opened on Wednesday evening with a reception and informal banquet, followed by dancing. About one hundred and ten members and friends were present at this function which made a delightful opening to the conference.

At the opening of the Thursday morning session, Guy E. Marion, on behalf of the past presidents of the Association, presented to the President, Maud A. Carabin, a gavel, and in a happy speech congratulated the Association on its having Miss Carabin as President for this important meeting, which opens the second decade of its life as a special library organization.

Miss Carabin then read her presidential address. George W. Lee voiced the opinion of the meeting when he said that Miss Carabin's address was a land-mark in the history of the Association, and that it certainly should be printed. We are glad to give it as the leading article in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The preliminary reports of the special committees appointed in December were then presented. These reports were in the nature of suggestions for next year's work rather than a record of the past year's achievements. Ralph L. Power suggested for the consideration of next year's Publicity Committee, the preparation of a card index of speakers, the organization of an exhibits bureau and a lecture bureau, and continued publicity such as the Enlarged Program Committee of the American Library Association has been carrying on for several months past. For the Committee on Methods, Mary B. Day suggested a clearing house committee and advertisement thru periodicals. Miss Norris, for the Employment Committee reported ten applications for positions and the placing of one ap-

licant. In spite of the year's small achievement, Miss Norris felt that the Committee justified its existence, and said that she had many suggestions to pass on to the Committee for the next year. William F. Jacobs reported that progress on the part of the Survey Committee, has been slow; but that one hundred and fifty periodicals have printed the Survey Committee census request and fifty-one libraries have sent in data as requested. J. H. Friedel, as the representative of the S. L. A. on the A. L. A. Enlarged Program Committee pointed out that the Enlarged Program was putting librarians in a position to carry out some of the work which they had desired to do, but which, for lack of funds, they had not been able to undertake and urged the Association to give its support to the A. L. A. in the campaign for funds on which it has entered. At a later session, the following resolution, introduced by Edward H. Redstone, and seconded by George W. Lee, was passed:

"RESOLVED: by the Special Libraries Association in Convention assembled that we hereby endorse the action taken by the S. L. A. representative and the Executive Board in effecting a working arrangement with the A. L. A. and that we hereby pledge to the Committee on Enlarged Program our support and aid in making the financial drive a success."

The discussion of "the case against the librarians" occupied the Thursday afternoon session. Contributions to a symposium on The case against the librarians, namely that "the librarians knowledge of the business he serves is either nil or superficially theoretical and rarely practical," were made by Josephine B. Carson, Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau; Mary D. Cox, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Agnes F. P. Greer, Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company; Sarah Hallstead, National Bank of Commerce in New York; Eleanor Kerr, Imbrie and Company, New York; Alma C. Mitchell, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; and I. Marie Randall, Simmons College, Boston. From the papers contributed, it would seem that this charge against librarians is not wholly just.

"In order to do intelligent research work," says Miss Carson, speaking from the point of

view of the work of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau, "the librarian should know something of the different divisions of accident insurance and their relation to each other, something of the policies of the Bureau and how the business originates. She should know something of the methods of insurance carriers, the Bureau's relation to them and its relation to the State Insurance Department . . . and have a general knowledge of the work of the departments, and know what declarations of insurance and inspection reports are . . . It is necessary for the librarian to do considerable searching of statistical tables of accidents for purposes of comparison . . . and if she knows a good tabulation from a poor one, it saves a great deal of time." The librarian, according to Miss Carson, must have time for reading and study of the special subjects which her library contains, and the best place to do this is at her desk. In addition to supervising the administration of her department, she must go thru periodicals, lists of publications and any other tools which are of help in getting in touch with literature on developments in industrial accident insurance.

"In a business as large and complex as ours [American Telephone and Telegraph Company]," says Mary D. Cox, "it is obviously impossible for the librarian to have very intimate knowledge of the multitudinous details of administration and operation. . . . Nevertheless, we feel that we must not only be prepared to serve passively, but that we must actively take the initiative in 'selling' our wares." In addition to doing a considerable amount of reference and research work in response to specific requests . . . , "we take it upon ourselves to refer to the appropriate officials or departments information, which we think will be of interest or pertinent to their work, and we endeavor to discover all such information, no matter in what form it appears, whether in books, pamphlets or newspapers. In order to give this sort of service, it is essential to keep in close touch with the varying needs and interests of our clientèle . . . , to sense the wants of our customers in advance, so that we may be prepared to meet their demands." Obviously, in a library which does this work, the librarian must be always on the alert for significant items, such as forthcoming government reports or an advance summary statement of data which will be later published in detail.

"To compete in knowledge of bank locks with men who have worked with nothing else for forty years, slip over to the carpentry shop and then turn to chain hoist and show equal intelligence, is not possible," says Miss Greer. It is better frankly to admit ignorance, ask questions while visiting the plant, giving several hours, if necessary, to this work. Glancing thru the technical periodicals before routing them and getting the users of the library to talk about their work greatly help the librarian who has not a knowledge of technical processes.

Support of these views is given by Miss Kerr, Miss Randall, and by Miss Hallstead, who says: "In any commercial library, it behooves the librarian to have at hand new material, books, pamphlets and government publications as soon as they appear." Furthermore, since space is a factor which must be considered, it is necessary for the librarian to make a survey of other libraries, public and special, in the neighborhood, so as to prevent duplication of material which is readily available. The librarian who is to do this must have some definite knowledge of the material within the covers, as well as of the method of handling the books themselves.

Miss Mitchell, in demonstrating the librarian's need of a knowledge of the working of the business which she serves, outlined the functions of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the electric railway system of which serves one hundred and forty-five municipalities, in which are the homes of four-fifths of the population of the state. The librarian, grasping the officials' standpoint and the fact that their work is general, must provide them with material touching upon rate cases, franchise, depreciation and valuation of public utility property, municipal and private ownership, etc. The department heads must be supplied with detailed information regarding their respective departments; and for the employees in general the library offers individual service in suggesting books or articles on certain subjects of interest, preparing reading lists, outlines of magazine articles, digests of books, trade pamphlets, etc.; and draws to their attention books on such subjects as business management and efficiency, by displaying these conspicuously with such signs as "Have you read this?" In order to give adequate service, the librarian, or someone on the staff must be specially trained to take care of the matter of compilation of lists, and to abstract articles and

reviews. The assistant librarian must be able not only to supervise such minor details as filing, indexing, orders and circulation, but also to take the place of the librarian in her absence.

In connection with this discussion, it developed that a very large number of the special librarians are accustomed to obtain help from the local public library and from other libraries in their neighborhood. In this connection special



DORSEY W. HYDE, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE S. L. A.
FOR 1920-1921.

mention was made of the Boston Public Library and the Detroit Public Library.

George W. Lee suggested that these papers should be collected and digested, so as to form a sort of handbook on practice and method, to which reference could be made, so as to prevent the necessity of detailed discussion of these subjects at future meetings.

Discussions on "selling" the library idea followed, and among the suggestions made were: That the librarian should guess what kind of

material is likely to be of interest to the various executives and employees and draw their attention to the resources of the library. This will certainly have the fortunate result of bringing more definite information from these various users of the library regarding their specific interests. Another was that the librarian should learn what are the learned societies or other organizations of which the various executives are members, and consequently find out their main and secondary interests. Again, if the correspondence of the firm were passed thru the librarian's hands, the librarian would certainly be in a position to realize quickly the material which ought to go to each department. Finally, a librarian who foresees some specific need of the firm or of some department and has material ready in anticipation of the request or offers it unasked, should the request not be made, will certainly receive a request for help on the next occasion on which some research work can be done.

Relations with publications and professional societies, reflecting various viewpoints, occupied the Friday morning session. Florence Fowler, librarian of the Studebaker Corporation, reported that there are "fewer deficiencies in technical literature from the stand point of the automobile than perhaps any other real live industry." But on account of the variety of subjects handled and the really vast scope of automobile literature, it is impossible for any one magazine to cover the entire field. . . . A department is needed which shall classify and arrange alphabetically the subjects different articles in about six of the leading automobile publications, which department shall keep statistics in a systematic way and publish periodically an index. The Special Libraries Association, or some other organization might undertake to give this service. Another lack in the automobile publications is a strictly law section, as the laws of the different states vary considerably. The attorney of a large automobile corporation suggests that some publication should publish a law section, which shall give briefly, as soon as they are enacted, the laws pertaining in any way to the automobile industry.

Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Librarian, said that if the S. L. A., whether thru *Special Libraries* or otherwise, could make itself a clearing house of information regarding legislation on the many questions

which, at least in their broader aspects, come up for attention in a large number of states, it would be furnishing a service not now otherwise supplied.

The work of a special patent library and the existing difficulties in the way of those who make patent searches were outlined in William D. Shoemaker's paper. "r

"Publishers and professional societies could well co-operate with the Special Libraries Association and the Patent Office Society in studying the problem, and particularly in demanding from Congress more liberal appropriations for the index of the 'Patent Office, in promoting the establishing of Trade Catalog Libraries at the Patent Office and in the patent sections of our large libraries and in maintaining on file, at the Patent Office and elsewhere, the complete index of books on technical literature."

The viewpoint of financial institutions, was presented by Alta B. Claflin, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. The subject of banking and finance, said Miss Claflin, form such a small part of the field covered by such services as *Business Digest* and the *Business Data Weekly* the *Public Affairs, Information Service*, and the reference lists in the *Daily Standard Trade Service* and the *American Economic Review*, that the Library of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland started, about six months ago, a semi-monthly listing leading articles which might be of interest to the 830 or more member banks in the Fourth Federal Reserve District.

An inter-library bulletin for the bringing about of some degree of economy of time in the search for new book and pamphlet material seemed to Miss Claflin a very possible project, especially since such papers as *Finance and Industry* of Cleveland, and *Money and Commerce* of Pittsburgh, and even the *New York Times Annalist*, issue no volume index.

Among the useful suggestions made in the course of the discussion which followed were: that special librarians should send to the *Standard Daily Trade Service* the names of periodicals which they would like this Service to index, and that there should be sent to the H. W. Wilson Co. entries for slang terms not usually found in the literature of a subject, but familiar to inquirers regarding that subject. Mr. Wilson, who was present, said that he would be glad to have these terms contributed. There was a strong expression of feeling against the publication of

periodicals without indexes, and against the ruling of some publishing houses that subscribers desiring the indexes of periodicals should write specially to request them.

Two talks on special libraries with regard to "The Citizenry of the American City" were given. Grace A. Kingsland, chief of the Civics Division of the Detroit Public Library, pointed out the obligations and opportunities of the city library and the functions of the municipal reference library in making available for the guidance of public officers, in a way not possible in most public libraries, all information on civic matters. Wayne D. Heydecker, director of the Research Bureau of the American City Bureau, gave an account of the work of that Bureau in providing for subscribers and others material on all phases of city life, and showed how the files and the library proper of the Bureau are efficiently correlated, so as to give the maximum service.

The first meeting of the Committee of Seven, appointed jointly by the S. L. A. and the A. L. A., was held on Friday afternoon, as reported on page 417 of this issue.

Some of the features contributing to the enjoyableness of the meeting were the allowing of time for the informal group discussions and other "get-together" activities, and the reprinting in the March number of *Special Libraries* of most of the main papers, so as to facilitate and expedite discussion.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., librarian, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit; first vice-president, Helen E. Hemphill, assistant librarian, Engineering Library of the Western Electric Company, New York City; second vice-president, Ralph L. Power, librarian, College of Business Administration of Boston University. These, with the retiring president, Maud A. Carabin of the Detroit Edison Company, Secretary, Estelle L. Liebmann, of the Ronald Press Company, New York City, Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts State Librarian, and Helen Norris, Librarian of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, form the Executive Board. The retiring members of the Board are: J. H. Friedel, whose term has expired, Ellwood H. McClelland, who resigned because pressure of work prevented his serving longer on the Board.

The Advisory Council as appointed last year still holds office; tho one or two changes, due to the officers' changes of position may be made, and committees retain their respective chairmen.

Recent Articles on Library Work

SINCE the publication in the April 15th issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL of a short article calling attention to the considerable amount of library literature which has appeared in various magazines during recent months, the following articles have come to our notice:

- Advertising and Selling.* April 10. "Re-selling Old Ideas and Ideals" by J. Ray Johnson.
- American Gas Engineering Journal.* April 3rd. "Books as Tools."
- American Jeweler.* March. "Technical Books as Tools" by E. A. Goeway.
- American Lumberman.* April 3. "When a Lumberjack Turns Bookworm" by Clara Savage.
- American Machinist.* April 8. Page 786. "Books as Tools" by E. A. Goeway.
- Billboard.* March 27. "The Library Gets Its Clue" by Clara Savage.
- Bookman.* April. "Books on Lonesome Trail" by Hildegard Hawthorne.
- Camera News.* March 28. "Books for Everybody."
- Dry Goods Guide.* March. "Books as Assets" by T. S. Da Ponte.
- Druggists' Circular.* April. "Aiding Americanization" by T. S. da Ponte.
- Engineering and Contracting.* March 24. "Books

as Tools" by E. A. Goeway.

- Gunner Bulletin.* March 10. "Books for Everybody."
- Inland Merchant.* March. "A Library Costs Nothing, Takes but Little Time or Space and Brings Business to the Shore" by T. S. da Ponte.
- Jewelers' Circular.* April 7. "More Books for the Use of the Jewelry Trade" by John S. Thorp.
- McCall's.* April. "Booking Your Way" by Mary Frank.
- Outlook.* April 7. Pages 609-611. "The Library Renaissance and the American Library Association" by Joy Elmer Morgan.
- Publishers' Weekly.* March 20. Page 932. "Books for Everybody."
- Review.* January 24. Page 7. Editorial.
- Seaman's Journal.* March 17. "A Library on Each Ship."
- Seaman's Journal.* March 17. "Books and Education," Editorial.
- Scribner's.* April. "The Point of View" by Mary Shipman Andrews.
- Southern Textile Bulletin.* March 25. "Books as Tools."
- The World Magazine.* April 11. That Blessed Book Wagon. By René Gibbs.

Sea Book Shelf

THIRTY books of the sea in the order of their popularity as voted for at the National Marine Exposition in New York, April 1920, are listed below. Landsmen and seamen were invited to record their choice of the ten best books of the sea at the special exhibit of the Merchant Marine Department, American Library Association, given in connection with the exposition. In addition to the following list, twenty other titles received four or more votes, and 250 titles received one, two and three votes each:

- Treasure Island. Stevenson.
- Two Years Before the Mast. Dana.
- Sea Wolf. London.
- Captains Courageous. Kipling.
- Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Verne.
- Cruise of The Cachalot. Bullen.
- Under Sail. Riesenbergl.
- Mr. Midshipman Easy. Marryat.
- Lord Jim. Conrad.
- Nigger of The Narcissus. Conrad.
- Typhoon. Conrad.
- Robinson Crusoe. Defoe.
- Wreck of The Grosvenor. Russell.
- Westward Ho! Kingsley.
- Toilers of the Sea. Hugo.
- Sailing Alone Around the World. Slocum.
- Pilot. Cooper.
- Dauber. Masfield.
- Kidnapped. Stevenson.
- Seven Seas. Kipling.
- Salt Water Ballads. Masfield.
- Cruise of The Snark. London.
- Many Cargoes. Jacobs.
- Moby Dick. Melville.
- Youth. Conrad.
- Tom Cringle's Log. Scott.
- Clipper Ship Era. Clark.
- Masterman Ready. Marryat.
- The Greenland. Cupples.
- Ancient Mariner. Coleridge.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1920



COMING events are casting shadows before, but there is good reason to believe that what seemed to be dissensions in the library profession regarding the Enlarged Program and constitutional revision will receive such illuminating discussion at the Atlantic City Meeting and before the A. L. A. Conference at Colorado Springs as to bring together for united effort those who have seemed to be wide apart. While the differences of opinion have been real, those representative librarians who signed the recent circular have disclaimed intention of opposing an enlarged program, and have sought to make clear that they favored constructive work under certain modifications of the Program and limitations as to its methods. In several localities librarians have felt that the local needs were such that they could not undertake to raise money for general purposes, and this limitation must be recognized. But most of these have candidly said that they did not mean to stand in the way of local co-operation with the general effort; and the admirable statement as to the future work of the A. L. A. printed by Mr. Yust in a Rochester paper excellently illustrates this position on the part of one who has been counted as definitely opposing the whole scheme. That there are currents and counter-currents within the library profession is a fact not to be ignored, and indeed is a sign of the times, for out of the war has come a general ferment of opinion as to men and measures, which is not only nationwide but indeed world-wide, has shown itself within the membership of most associations. We may hope, all the same, that as the old order changes it will give place to a new order in which service during war and the enforced unity of the war period will be developed into a service in peace which will outreach into a natural and permanent union of spirit and effort.

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THE recent conference of the Special Libraries Association proved the most notable in its history in bringing together over two hundred and fifty librarians chiefly from business concerns, a number which would doubtless have

been larger but for the transportation difficulties about New York. The gathering was the best evidence of the extraordinary growth in this portion of the library field, which is emphasized by the fact that the Association is but ten years old and that in its beginning the importance of the special librarian was evident to but few of the imaginative pioneers. It is one of Mr. Dana's achievements in progress that he became the prophet and promoter of this movement. At the present rate of growth it may not be many years before business librarians as a class equal in number and exceed in average salary the public librarians of the country. They will then have no reason to feel that they are a minority in the library profession, in which already they are so important and progressive an element. The consideration of the Enlarged Program and the duty of special librarians in respect to it brought out an interesting discussion of the relations between the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association, and it was gratifying to observe how general was the recognition among leaders that the original organization should remain as the inclusive representative of the profession without detracting from the dignity or importance of the specific organization in this newly developed field.

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WITHIN the past few weeks death has taken a heavier toll from the library profession than in many a twelvemonth hitherto. The passing of Miss Isom was not unexpected to those intimates who have known that she has been suffering from an incurable disease, as to which she was bravely silent. From the time of her library school graduation she very quickly made her way to the top, until as chief librarian at Portland, Ore., she made its library one of the most forward looking in the country and honored her sex by her success as an executive, while she helped to knit together her chosen calling by her many friendships. Mr. McLenegan had come into the library profession, like Mr. Legler, from school life, and as head of the Milwaukee Public Library promptly took rank in

his new profession. Dr. Owen, tho more interested in historical than in library work, became the most notable figure in the history of library development in Alabama, a state which, except for progress in Birmingham, has yet to do him credit by accepting its full share of library responsibilities. Mr. Flagg, as a library school graduate, had done good work in several important libraries before finding his place at Bangor, Me., where his experience was doing good service for its public library. The Association has rarely suffered so many losses from its front ranks as in this short time.

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THERE are two sides to most questions, and sometimes the wrong side gets uppermost. We are assured, on excellent authority, that the LIBRARY JOURNAL did injustice in a recent editorial paragraph to the North Dakota political situation, and was in error, also, in debiting the change at Pasadena last year to "politics." The Pasadena Board is made up of trustees of the highest quality, and while the retiring librarian had the general good will, it was thought that a change in the librarianship would make the library more modern and more effective, a hope which is said to have been verified by the result of the work of Miss Jeanette Drake, the new incumbent. The situation in North Dakota cannot be as clearly stated, but we are informed that the blame is not all on one side and that the library system of the state has not been subjected to the demoralization which was at first feared.

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I N meeting the needs of the general public for vocational help, individual initiative has very often preceded the organized work of public schools and libraries. No one can look thru a city's office buildings and see the innumerable business schools without wondering when the public schools and night schools will fully fill this demand, and no one can contemplate the enormous number of vocational books that are supplied thru channels developed by magazine advertising without wondering when the public libraries will meet the needs of ambitious young America. These vocational needs have been much more strongly sensed in the recent war work than in any other period of self-examination that libraries have had, and as city institutions are stepping forward to meet these needs more fully, it is interesting to pause to note in what directions individual initiative is making its appeals. The full-page advertisements in the popular magazines are an interesting key to the public's interest. These pages offering books, or series of books, or books with corres-

pondence features attached, cost a vast amount of money for the numerous insertions made, and can be supported only by returns commensurate with the expense. When display advertising on a set such as Ridpath's "History of the World" can be carried steadily for over twenty years, it seems a pretty sure indication of the public's interest in history. When a book like "The Power of the Will" can carry hundreds of dollars worth of advertising per month for several years, it would seem that this form of self-mastery appeals to a great many people. In one recent issue of the *Review of Reviews* there are over thirty pages of self-culture and book advertising. In the field of general culture we notice the "Five Foot Bookshelf;" Ridpath's "History of the World;" three encyclopedias; an atlas; a course in music and one in public speaking; a two year high school course; one in authorship, and a general course in English. The Eliot "Five Foot Bookshelf" has been going on for many years and still makes a strong appeal. Public speaking has been a very common form of study, and also the courses in English and authorship. In the field of what one might call personal development, we notice the Pelmanism course, two memory training plans; the well-known "Power of the Will" volume; and a physical culture course. Whatever one may think of this form of bootstrap levitation, there is no doubt that the library shelves could supply material which would help to supply similar inspiration. The field of practical business training is perhaps the most active of all, an excellent sign in the present conditions, and in this field we notice The Hamilton Institute complete course; a complete business library; courses in business management, in efficiency, in accountancy, three courses in law, one in selling, and a manual of corporate organization. There will always be a demand for correspondence courses with their well planned advertising that arouses the individual and stimulates his ambition, and much of this demand apparently could be well filled by the public libraries when they are functioning at their best.

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LIBRARIANS have undoubtedly been watching with anxiety the steady upward trend of the cost of books, and the spring reports give evidence that prices must go even higher. Book paper is now bringing three times what it cost three years ago; and printing, plate making and binding have doubled in two years. These facts should be kept in mind in presenting requests for funds to the bodies which appropriate library funds.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COLORADO SPRINGS CONFERENCE

ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

An advance attendance register will be printed as usual. The list will be compiled from hotel bookings made thru the A. L. A. representative at Colorado Springs. All who expect to attend, and who do not make their hotel reservations in this way, should send name, library position, home address, and Colorado Springs address, not later than May 15th, to Manly B. Ormes, librarian, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

All library school dinners and reunions will be held on Saturday evening, June 5th. Dinners at 6:30 at *The Antlers*. All those in charge of these dinners should confer with the Secretary of the A. L. A. at once, notifying him that a dinner will be held, who is in charge, and how many (approximately) will be present.

COUNCIL

There will be two meetings of the Council, probably open to members of the Council only.

The first session, on Thursday afternoon, June 3, will be devoted to the one topic: "What activities under the enlarged program should be undertaken first?"

The second session will be held on Monday morning, June 7, following adjournment of the last general session, provided there is business that needs to come before the Council.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 2

Address of Welcome. Hon. Charles E. Thomas, Mayor of Colorado Springs.

President's address. The A. L. A. and the library worker. Chalmers Hadley, librarian Denver (Colo.) Public Library.

Modern Medusa. Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian Columbia University.

Some local history of the Pike's Peak region. Mrs. Jarvis Richards.

Second Session, Wednesday evening, June 2

Business.

Presentation of various features of the Enlarged Program:

Library work for the blind. Lieut. Frank Schoble, of Washington, who was blinded in service.

Outlook for special libraries. Dorsey W. Hyde,

president Special Libraries Association and librarian Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit.

Other features of the Enlarged Program will also be discussed.

Third Session, Thursday, morning, June 3

Business.

The revised Constitution.

Fourth Session, Friday morning June 4

Committee reports.

Staff Problems; symposium and discussion:

The inarticulate library assistant; can fuller expression be provided? Marjory Doud, St. Louis Public Library.

How can the beneficence of libraries be directed more successfully toward their assistants? Lora Rich, Chicago Public Library.

Choosing a librarian from the assistant's viewpoint. Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville Public Library.

The library assistant and the library board. Speaker to be announced later.

Sunday evening, June 6

On Sunday evening at 9:00 o'clock, Fred Clatworthy, of Estes Park, will show in a lantern lecture, his wonderful collection of views of Estes Park and vicinity, taken by color photography.

Fifth Session, Monday morning June 7

Adventures in Oriental bookshops. Cornelia Marvin, librarian Oregon State Library.

New needs and responsibilities. John Ridington, librarian of University of British Columbia.

Resolutions Committee.

Report of Tellers of Election.

Unfinished business.

Installation of new president.

Adjournment.

TRUSTEES SECTION

Friday evening, June 4

Duty of trustees regarding the Enlarged Program.

County vs. the library unity.

Standardization.

Salaries and pensions.

Civil service.

CATALOG SECTION

Saturday Morning, June 5

Organization and administration problems of a catalog department.

How to do everything—and cataloging.

Layman's views of a catalog.

Short cuts in cataloging. Informal discussion.

Labor saving devices for the catalog department.

County libraries and their catalog problems, including discussion of central bureau for cataloging for county libraries.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

Saturday afternoon, June 5

The program for this section has not been completed.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

Thursday evening, June 3

The topics for discussion at the round table have not been chosen.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

Friday evening, June 4

State war documents in the Library of Congress.

Dena M. Kingsley, Documents Division, Library of Congress.

Discussion of the work which the state historical and archives departments are doing in connection with the war literature.

Library service as suggested by Miss Edith Guerrier. A. P. Tisdell, Superintendent of Documents office.

Report on Printing bill. Chairman of Documents Committee.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Saturday afternoon, June 5

The program for this section has not been completed.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

First Session, Thursday evening, June 3

The subjects for consideration have not yet been determined. (Chairman, Elizabeth Knapp, Detroit Public Library.)

Second Session, Friday evening, June 4

(Joint Session with School Libraries Section)

The Public Library and the School Library—a joint opportunity. Harriet Wood, supervisor, school and public libraries, St. Paul, Minn.

Recent Books of Importance to all Workers with Children. (Speaker to be announced later.)

Buying Books for Children. Gertrude Andrus, manager, Frederick and Nelson's Bookshop for boys and girls, Seattle, Washington.

The Place in the Enlarged Program of School Libraries and Library Work with Children. Carl H. Milam, secretary, A. L. A.

Note: During conference week, a room or part of a room will be reserved where all persons interested in library work with children may meet and discuss informally problems connected with their work.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Thursday afternoon, June 3

What of the Summer Library School as a Factor in Professional Training? Harriet E. Howe, assistant professor library science, Simmons College Library School.

Discussion led by Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Nebraska University Library, and Phineas L. Windsor, librarian, University of Illinois Library.

Report of Committee on Professional Training. Alice S. Tyler, chairman, director Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland.

Reports of new forms of work, or interesting features of the curriculum, from directors of various schools and instructors in charge of large training classes.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

First Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3

A round table conference is planned for those in attendance and its usefulness will be greatly advanced if those expecting to be present will please notify the chairman immediately of their dates of attendance. Address Martha C. Pritchard, 509 West 121st St., New York City, Apartment 802.

Second Session, Friday evening, June 4

The session on Friday evening will be held jointly with the Children's Librarians Section. (For program see Children's Librarians Section.)

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Thursday evening, June 3

Epoch Making Books in Agriculture. Speaker to be announced later.

Beginnings in Agricultural Literature in America. R. H. True.

Discussion on survey of agricultural libraries, led by Charlotte A. Baker, librarian, Colorado State Agricultural College Library.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee on Nominations has presented its report to the Executive Board, and nominated the following members to the elective positions to be filled at the Colorado Springs Conference:

For President: Alice S. Tyler, director Western Reserve University Library School, Cleveland, O.

For First vice-president: H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

For Second vice-president: Louise B. Krause, librarian of The H. M. Byllesby Company, Chicago.

For members of Executive Board (for a term of three years each):

George B. Utley, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Frank P. Hill, librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.

For members of council (for a term of five years each):

Mary Eileen Ahern, editor, *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

W. O. Carson, inspector of libraries for the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

Luther L. Dickerson, in charge Library Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

C. F. D. Belden, librarian Boston Public Library.

Julia Ideson, librarian Carnegie Library, Houston, Texas.

For Trustee of the Endowment Fund (for a term of three years.)

W. W. Appleton, New York City. (For re-election.)

The Committee on Nominations comprised the following:

Samuel H. Ranck, Chairman; Mary F. Isom, Theodore W. Koch, Frank K. Walter, Charlotte Templeton.

Section 2 of the by-laws to the Constitution provides that the "Committee shall report to the Executive board, which shall after adoption of the report publish its nominations in the *Bulletin* at least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association."

The report was duly presented to the Executive board and a correspondence vote requested on its adoption. The board is not unanimous in its vote, and therefore, by the constitutional provisions under which correspondence votes are taken, the report is not yet approved.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

As the railroads have refused to grant a special rate for the Convention, the date of meeting has been changed from May 31st to June 5th, to June 2nd to June 7th, inclusive, so that delegates may avail themselves of the summer excursion rates effective June 1st.

By leaving Chicago shortly after midnight, May 31st, provided enough people apply to secure a special train, the special party can reach Colorado Springs for breakfast on June 2nd, the day the Convention opens. If it is not possible to concentrate at Chicago a sufficient number to secure a special train, those from the East cannot arrive until after the first session is over unless full fare both ways is paid, and start made before the summer rate goes into effect.

It is therefore especially important this year that all who can possibly arrange to do so should immediately send in application to join special party, if you have any thought of attending the meeting.

Railroad tickets will have to be purchased from eastern points to Chicago, one way at regular rate, and the Travel Committee will arrange for summer excursion tickets from Chicago to Colorado Springs and return, including any other points in the West or to the Pacific Coast that delegates may desire to visit before returning home. As most of the saving on a summer rate ticket is between Chicago and points West, this arrangement will be almost as good for eastern delegates as if they waited for the summer rate to take effect at eastern points and thus were forced to miss the opening days of the convention. The summer excursion rate can be roughly estimated as approximately a fare and one-third for the round trip.

One-way railroad and sleeping-car rates from principal Eastern points to Chicago, including war tax and with Pullman rates based on increased costs in effect May 1st, are as follows:

Railroad fare—from Cleveland, \$11.03; New York, \$29.42; Philadelphia, \$26.47; Boston, \$33.05; Washington, \$25.53; Buffalo, \$16.92.

Pullman

Lower berth—from Cleveland, \$2.70; New York, \$6.48; Philadelphia, \$5.94; Boston, \$7.29; Washington, \$5.94; Buffalo, \$4.05.

Upper—from Cleveland, \$2.16; New York, \$5.18; Philadelphia, \$4.75; Boston, \$5.83; Washington, \$4.75; Buffalo, \$3.25.

Compartment—from Cleveland, \$7.56; New York, \$18.36; Philadelphia, \$16.74; Boston, \$20.52; Washington, \$16.74; Buffalo, \$11.34.

Drawing room—from Cleveland, \$9.72; New York, \$22.68; Philadelphia, \$21.60; Boston, \$25.92; Washington, \$21.60; Buffalo, \$15.12.

New England Party

New England Party will leave Boston on May 30th, at 1:30 p. m. from South Station, N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R., joining the New York party either at New York City, or, as later may be found more convenient, at Philadelphia. Registration from Boston and New England points should be made with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston 17, Mass., before May 15, enclosing Pullman fare to Chicago; and Pullman from Chicago to Colorado Springs should be paid to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill., before May 20.

New York and Washington Party

The New York party will leave Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City, May 30th, 8:30 p. m., leaving Philadelphia 10:50 p. m., and Pittsburgh at 8:50 a. m., May 31st, due in Chicago at 9:30 p. m., May 31st. Washington delegates will leave 7:15 p. m., May 30th, joining party at Pittsburgh. Those starting from New York, Phil-

adelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, should register with C. H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Sixth Division, Washington, D. C., and send money for Pullman to Chicago, before May 15, and Pullman from Chicago to Colorado Springs to Mr. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before May 20.

St. Louis Special Party

The special party, for those desiring to go via St. Louis and Kansas City, will not join the Chicago party at any point en route, but will leave St. Louis at 9:00 a. m., Missouri Pacific R. R., June 1, arriving at Colorado Springs at 1:58 p. m., June 2. Please register and send Pullman fare to Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., not later than May 15th.

Chicago Party

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Burlington Route) for special train from Chicago to the Colorado Springs Convention. This train will leave Chicago at 12:10 a. m. (midnight), June 1st, arrive at Omaha 1:40 p. m. June 1st, leave Omaha 1:50 p. m., June 1st, and arrive Colorado Springs 7:30 a. m., June 2d. Special train will be made up in Union station about 10:00 p. m., May 31st, to enable members of party to board same and retire before time of departure.

Summer tourist round-trip railroad rates from Chicago and points West to Colorado Springs, with stop-over privileges and good until October 31st, sleeping-car rates one-way in effect June 1st, are as follows:

Railroad fare—from Chicago, \$44.82; St. Louis, \$39.42; Omaha, \$28.62; Kansas City, \$28.62; Duluth, \$50.49; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$43.20.

Pullman

Lower berth—from Chicago, \$7.83; St. Louis, \$7.29; Omaha, \$4.59; Kansas City, \$4.59; Duluth, \$9.18; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$7.29.

Upper berth—from Chicago, \$6.26; St. Louis, \$5.83; Omaha, \$3.67; Kansas City, \$3.67; Duluth, \$7.34; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$5.83.

Compartment—from Chicago, \$22.14; St. Louis, \$20.52; Omaha, \$12.96; Kansas City, \$12.96; Duluth, \$25.92; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$25.92.

Drawing room—from Chicago, \$28.08; St. Louis, \$25.92; Omaha, \$16.20; Kansas City, \$16.20; Duluth, \$32.40; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$25.92.

Delegates from points north of Chicago such as Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, cannot avail

themselves of tourist rates in time to reach Convention for first session.

Registration for special trains must be made before May 20th, and price of Pullman reservation must accompany the request as deposit. For further information regarding the special party from Chicago, address John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK *Special Notice*

Registration for this trip, with deposit of \$15.00 should be made with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., at the earliest possible moment.

The change of date for the A. L. A. conference necessitates a slight change in the post-conference trip as outlined in a previous issue.

The post-conference party will leave Colorado Springs, via Denver & Rio Grande R. R., June 7, 2.08 P. M., due in Denver at 4.40 P. M., transferring to a Denver hotel for the nights of June 7 and 8. Owing to congestion in all hotels, the party will probably have to be divided during stay in Denver. Mail address will be Care of A. L. A. party, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

June 9. Leave Denver in late morning by automobile for Estes Park via Lyons, lunch en route. Arrive at the *Crags Hotel*, Estes Park.

June 9-14 at the *Crags Hotel*, Estes Park, where mine host Joe Mills promises home-cooked meals family style, running water in rooms, electric lights, and a good time for all who are ready for the outdoor mountain life at an altitude of 7500 feet.

June 14 a. m. Leave Estes Park by automobile for Denver via Big Thompson Canon and Loveland, lunch en route. Arrive Denver in time for afternoon and evening trains east.

The expense of the entire post-conference trip, based on two in a room without bath, covering hotel at Denver, automobile trip, transportation to and from Estes Park, five days room and meals at the *Crags Hotel*, two automobile trips from Estes Park, and all meals except those in Denver which are at individual expense, \$55.00. As it is very difficult to transfer trunks to Estes Park, arrangement should be made to store them either at the Denver hotel or Union depot.

Note: It is expected that Yellowstone Park will open June 15, so that any desiring to return, following this post-conference trip, via Yellowstone, can do so by providing on their summer excursion tickets from Chicago or St. Louis, to include return from Denver via Cody. The five days automobile trip thru the Park, including hotels and meals, costs about \$52.00.

"BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY" FUND APPEAL

STATE DIRECTORS

The following is a list of State Directors to date:—

California: Charles S. Green, Free Library Oakland; Assistant Director, Joseph F. Daniels, Public Library, Riverside.

Florida: Joseph F. Marron, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

Georgia: C. Seymour Thompson, Public Library, Savannah.

Idaho: Ruth Cowgill, Public Library, Boise.

Kansas: John B. Heffelfinger, Arkansas City.

Maine: Henry E. Dunnack, State Library Comm., Augusta.

Minnesota: Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis; W. Dawson Johnston Public Library, St. Paul.

Massachusetts: John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Montana: Elizabeth Powell, Public Library, Missoula.

New York: Rev. W. J. Betts, D.D., Public Library, Syracuse.

New Mexico: Evelyn Shuler, Public Library, Raton.

North Dakota: Winnie Bucklin, Public Library, Fargo.

North Carolina: Anne F. Petty, Ass'n. Sec'y. Lib. Comm., State Normal College, Greenboro.

Nevada: Ernest H. Damon, Free Library, Reno.

Ohio: Carl P. P. Vitz, Public Library, Cleveland.

Oklahoma: Ruby Canton, Central State Normal School, Edmond.

Rhode Island: Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence.

South Carolina: Robert McMillan Kennedy, South Carolina University, Columbia.

South Dakota: Hiram E. Beebe, Public Library, Ipswich.

Texas: Julia Ideson, Lyceum and Carnegie Library, Houston.

Utah: Mary Elizabeth Downey, Dept. Public Instructors, Salt Lake City.

Virginia: Henry R. McIlwaine, Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Vermont: Rebecca W. Wright, Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

Wyoming: Agnes R. Wright, State Library Cheyenne.

Wisconsin: Emil Baensch, Pres. State Lib. Comm., Manitowoc.

Washington: Judson Toll Jennings, Public Library, Seattle.

MEETING AT NEW YORK TO DISCUSS THE "E. P."

In view of the proposals of the thirteen protestants signing the memorial on the Enlarged Program and the vote on the post cards sent out by them, President Hadley came east from Denver for a conference, which was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on April 20th. Those signing the memorial had been invited to participate, but they were represented only by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Sanborn. There were present of the Executive Board, John Cotton Dana, Linda A. Eastman, Frank P. Hill and Adam Strohm, and of the Enlarged Program Committee, besides Mr. Dana, Dr. Hill, Carl H. Milam, Walter L. Brown and Caroline Webster, George S. Godard for the National Association of State Libraries and Grace E. Kingsland for the League of Library Commissions. Charles C. Williamson of the Committee on Library Service attended the conference. John Foster Carr and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., were also present and led in the general discussion.

Mr. Carr had prepared, in consultation with members representing various views of the question, a resettlement of the work of the Enlarged Program Committee and of the proposed budget, adopting the proposal that the result of the appeal should in part be invested in an endowment fund. This he read to the conference, and Mr. Coolidge followed with a letter addressed to the Executive Board, discussing the mooted questions as to the appeal and the Program. The conference developed a spirit of conciliation and friendliness, and Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Carr were made a committee, which action was confirmed by the Executive Board at a meeting in the afternoon, to communicate with the several signers of the memorial, in the hope of obtaining general assent to a definite modification of the scheme, which could be presented, first, to the conference at Atlantic City, and ultimately, to the A. L. A. regular conference at Colorado Springs, which possibly might be meanwhile submitted to the whole membership of the Association for a mail vote.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The following program is planned for the Colorado Springs Conference.

First Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3
(Joint session with American Association of Law Libraries.)

Opening Sealed Doors. Frank E. Chipman, Boston.

New York Session Laws. John F. Fitzpatrick, Albany.

A Book-hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame.
C. S. Hook, Atlantic City.

Second Session, Thursday evening, June 3

Welcome. Alice Lambert Rathborne, acting state librarian, Colorado.

Address. Mary C. Bradford, superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio state librarian, Colorado.

President's address. Elias J. Lien, state librarian, Minnesota.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer. Eva May Fowler, state librarian, Illinois.

The Special Libraries Association Meeting in New York. E. H. Redstone, state librarian, Massachusetts.

Report of Committee on Exchange and Distribution of State Documents. G. G. Glasier, state librarian, Wisconsin.

Report on A. L. A. Enlarged Program. George S. Godard, state librarian, Connecticut.

Appointment of Committees on audit, resolutions and nominations.

Third Session, Saturday afternoon, June 5

(Joint session with A. A. of L. L.)

Benefits of a Legislative Reference Bureau to a State Legislature. Con P. Cronin, state librarian, Arizona.

Serving with Law Books the Public of a Whole State. H. C. Lindsay, state librarian, Nebraska.

Observations on Bar Association Reports. A. J. Small, state law librarian, Iowa.

Report of Joint Committee on Legislative Information Service. George S. Godard, chairman.

Fourth Session, Saturday evening, June 5

Report of Committee on Public Archives.

Library Legislation and News. Mrs. Eva May Fowler, Illinois.

County Library Systems. Discussion.

Report of Committee on resolutions.

Report of Committee on audit.

Report of Committee on nominations.

Election of Officers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The following is the program for the Colorado Springs Conference.

First Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 2

President's Address.

Committee Reports.

Committee on new members.

Committee on index to legal periodicals.

Committee on local law journals.

Committee on shelf arrangement of law reports.

Appointment of

(1) Nominating committee

(2) Committee on resolutions

(3) Auditing committee.

Second Session, Thursday afternoon, June 3

(Joint session with National Association of State Libraries.)

Opening Sealed Doors. Frank E. Chipman, president, Boston Book Company.

New York Session Laws. John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

A Book-hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame. Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, N. J.

Third Session, Friday afternoon, June 4

History of the Social Law Library, Boston. Howard L. Stebbins, librarian.

History of the Library of the Cincinnati Law Library Association. Edwin Gholson, librarian.

Making the Most of Our Opportunities as Law Librarians. Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary, Essex Bar Association.

Fourth Session, Saturday morning, June 5

The A. L. A. Enlarged Program and its Relation to Law Libraries.

Relation of American Association of Law Libraries to the A. L. A., and National Association of State Libraries.

Report of Treasurer.

Election of Officers.

Fifth Session, Saturday afternoon, June 5

(Joint Session with National Association of State Libraries.)

Serving with Law Books the Public of a Whole State. H. O. Lindsay, Nebraska State Librarian.

Observations on Bar Association Reports. A. J. Small, Iowa state law librarian.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

First Session, Friday evening, June 4

County libraries. (Speaker to be announced later.)

Discussion having reference to extension by contracts, extension to the smaller units, transportation, etc.

Certification and standardization. Harriet A. Wood, chairman, Committee on Certification, Minnesota Library Association.

Second Session, Saturday morning, June 5

Commission and traveling library problems:

Commission publicity;

Library institutes and district meetings;

Minimum of population warranting tax support;

Library buildings for small towns;

Traveling library records, etc.

Miscellaneous discussions.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association has appointed a Committee to draft a County Library Law for presentation to the 1921 Legislature. The Association has tried to get such a bill passed for several years. At the last session the proposed bill was held in committee so long for criticism and re-phrasing that when finally reported, it was too late for action. The present committee comprises Chairman Purd B. Wright of Kansas City, Judge W. K. James of St. Joseph, Lee Montgomery, Attorney and Trustee of the Sedalia Public Library, Elizabeth B. Wales, of the Missouri Library Commission; also Mrs. H. C. McCahan, who has been officially designated to represent the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and G. N. Diemer, the superintendent of schools at Excelsior Springs, who represents the State Teachers' Association, to co-operate with the Committee. It is believed that the interested assistance of these two organizations may be of material weight in getting the bill passed at the next legislature.

The Association has also appointed a committee consisting of I. R. Bundy of Kirksville, Grace Hill of Kansas City, and Roberta Kintrea of Springfield, to investigate financial support of Missouri libraries, and to learn what libraries pay expenses of librarians or assistants to meetings of the Missouri Library Association or the A. L. A.

HAROLD L. WHEELER,
President.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The March meeting of the D. C. L. A. was held at the Public Library at 8 p. m. March 24 in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The president, Herbert Putnam, opened the meeting; and after reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting he called upon the 1st vice-president, Claribel Barnett, to preside.

Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., discussed the plan of securing funds for the A. L. A. enlarged program.

Lieut. Schoble, instructor at the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, Baltimore, Md., in speaking of the use of libraries by the blind, said in substance:

"The first query of one becoming blind, when being urged to study systems of blind type, is: 'What is the use of studying Braille systems if one cannot get enough Braille books to satisfy the desire for reading?'

"There are comparatively few books in America published in Braille, and the pace of the blind reader is much faster than the publication

of books for him. It costs eight times as much to publish a book in Braille as the ordinary printed book, and because of that feature the publication of books for the blind must be endowed.

"The blind as a class are not rich and could not bear the entire burden of supporting this class of publication. The blind want to read but where are the books? Libraries and publishers both have to advertise and tempt the general public to read, while the blind man is on the other side of the fence. Instead of needing to be coaxed to read the book published to-day, he wonders if he may have the chance to read it before ten years have elapsed."

Alice Atwood moved that the President be authorized to appoint a committee to co-operate with the A. L. A. to adopt and put in operation plans for raising a D. C. quota for the enlarged A. L. A. program. Seconded and voted.

Mr. Bowerman, second vice-president, took the chair. Eunice Oberly outlined the report of the Joint Committee on Reclassification of Salaries. Miss Thompson discussed the good and bad features of the classification, with particular reference to the library service.

The Wage Advisory Committee of the D. C. L. A., and others in the library service in the District but not affiliated with the Association, were authorized to receive and dispose of criticisms about the classification, with a view to eradicating inequalities.

The Legislative Committee proposed the following resolution upon the classification:

WHEREAS: The Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries has presented to Congress its report embodying both a classification of the positions in the government service and a salary schedule applicable to most of the positions; and

WHEREAS: This report is the result of an elaborate inquiry which sought to take account of all the elements which entered into the problem, and represents a conscientious endeavor to solve it justly and reasonably; and

WHEREAS: In certain features the report carries recommendations which, if adopted, would prove a distinct advantage to the government service; and

WHEREAS: Such discrepancies or imperfections of detail as are apparent or as may appear upon the application of the scheme as a whole, and the obvious injustices in the salary schedules of the library service when compared on the one hand with purely clerical positions requiring less education, training and experience and on the other hand with the scientific and other professional and administrative positions comparable in education and responsibility, would by the terms of the report be susceptible of

later adjustment by the Civil Service Commission;

Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the District of Columbia Library Association endorses the report of the Commission in principle and urges upon Congress its prompt adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the District of Columbia Library Association respectfully requests that the discrepancies and inequalities affecting the library service either be eliminated before enactment, or that the administrative agency set up be empowered and directed to correct such discrepancies and inequalities; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Legislative Committee of the Association be and is authorized in behalf of the Association to appear at hearings of Congressional Committees or take other appropriate action in promotion of any bill intended to carry the recommendations into effect.

The adoption of the above resolution was moved, seconded and voted.

THOMAS P. AYER,
Secretary.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION AND AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

JOINT COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

In February the Executive Board of the American Library Association and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association voted, that "with the approval of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and the Executive Committee of the Special Libraries Association all work under the Enlarged Program that concerns business and industrial libraries be done only under the advice and approval of a committee of seven, three of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Board of the American Library Association and three by the special committee of the Special Libraries Association, these six to choose one additional member who shall be or become a member of both associations."

The membership of this committee which is to have supervision of that feature of the Enlarged Program having to do with the establishment and development of special libraries, is as follows: Louise B. Krause, Samuel H. Ranck, and Ellwood H. McClelland, chosen by the A. L. A.; Elizabeth Vaughn Dobbins, J. H. Friedel, and William F. Jacobs, chosen by the S. L. A., and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., chosen by the Committee.

On April 16th two of the three members of the Committee of Seven appointed by the American Library Association met at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, with the three members appointed by the Special Libraries Association.

After an informal discussion, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., newly elected president of the Special Libraries Association, was chosen as the seventh member. Mr. Hyde was so notified and joined the meeting. With the exception of Miss Krause, all the members of the committee were present.

Mr. Ranck was elected chairman of the committee and Carlos C. Houghton, A. L. A. War Service, with whom the committee is to work, was elected secretary.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of librarians of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association was held in Spokane March 31st, in the Lewis and Clark High School, Belle Sweet presiding. Stress was laid on the need of more adequate library facilities in the rural districts of Idaho and Washington.

Howard T. Lewis, professor of economics in the University of Idaho, spoke of the dangers to American standards latent in isolated rural groups. Caroline W. Flood, county superintendent of Boundary County, Idaho, spoke on "The Rural Teacher and Library Facilities"; R. L. Kirk, superintendent of schools, the Dallas, Oregon, on "School Libraries in Oregon"; and Mary B. Humphrey, reference librarian at Washington State College Library, on "Education in American Ideals and Citizenship."

Mary B. Humphrey was elected chairman of the library section of the Association for the coming year, and Elizabeth T. Stout, Librarian of the Lewis and Clark High School Library, was reelected secretary.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE College Section of the Ohio Library Association assembled for its third Spring meeting in connection with the Ohio College Association, April 2, in the Ohio State University Library. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, presided.

The program resolved itself into a series of round table discussions on several topics of current library interest in colleges. Duplication of books for required class reading was introduced by Maud Jeffrey of the Ohio State University Library. It was agreed that the ratio of one book to every fifteen students was a good norm to establish. As to the payment for duplicate copies, several methods were in use or suggested for use. One was payment out of library department funds, another was charging a semester or term fee for library reading similar to a laboratory fee, and another was collecting special assessments from large clas-

ses. It was the general opinion that greater care should be exercised by the professor in his selection of books for reserve shelves in order that space would not be taken by books read only a few times or perhaps not at all.

The meeting was of opinion that careful collation of everything received, documents, periodicals, and gifts as well as orders, is the wisest plan of procedure at the present time, altho this method was not universally used in the libraries represented. It was the experience of Mr. Root that publishers were generally willing to replace imperfect copies even of gifts, if the books were in stock.

Other questions considered were: "From what agents for periodicals has the greatest satisfaction been received?" "What is the best place to buy odd numbers of periodicals?" "When publishers are out of books, where shall we go to replace them?" "What about the purchase of German books?"

The following libraries were represented in the meeting: Denison University, Granville; Oberlin College, Oberlin; Ohio State University, Columbus; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Otterbein University, Westerville; Wittenberg College, Springfield.

BERTHA M. SCHNEIDER,
Secretary pro tem.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association was held on April 5th and 6th in Toronto.

The attendance surpassed that of any previous year, the three hundred people present representing nearly one hundred libraries.

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer presented a story of very considerable library activity in Ontario in the previous year, and noted the main lines of noteworthy library progress in Great Britain, United States and other parts of the world. Particular reference was made to the new Public Libraries Act in Great Britain, and to the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A.

The annual address of the President, D. M. Grant, of Sarnia, on the topic "The Public Library as a Centre of Local History Research" was a most interesting treatment, made especially so by extracts from a diary which covered a large part of the nineteenth century.

Pelham Edgar, of Victoria University, Toronto, spoke on "Recent Canadian Poets." Professor Edgar places a high value on Canadian poetry, going so far as to claim for our Canadian poets a place in the front rank of the minor poets of the English speaking world. Some of the most recent of the Canadian poets have

shown a depth of thought and a mastery of form that are indicative of great possibilities.

Frank Wise, president of the Macmillan Company of Canada, discussed "The Public Library from the Publisher's Point of View." This was an unusual standpoint from which to view the library, but proved to be quite worth while. Mr. Wise's main theme was that the library had a great deal to do with both the success of the publisher and the character of the publisher's output. He claimed that libraries should make a comprehensive distribution of their book-buying appropriation, and that all sections of the library ought to be kept in mind. If this is done, not only does a well-balanced library follow, but publishers are encouraged to provide such literature as will cover the range of library activity.

Bruce Taylor, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, spoke at the Monday evening session on "Digging Up One's Parents." This was neither a genealogical nor a gruesome treatment, but was a discussion of the advisability of an author's use of his personal and family history in providing material for his books. It also touched on the question of using one's neighbors or public personages as characters for books.

Among other papers and addresses given by members of the Association was one on "Peeps into Bookland" by Mary J. L. Black, Fort William, which gave a very comprehensive yet compact presentation of the work of Canadian writers of 1919. E. A. Dickenson, of Wallaceburg, presented the topic "The Advantages of a Well Organized Library," and was followed by Agnes Lancefield, Windsor, on "The Building of a Really Representative Library." These two papers, and an address by the Rev. J. J. Patterson, Sarnia, on "The Clergyman and the Public Library" were the occasion of a very animated and valuable discussion.

The Tuesday afternoon session was given up to a round table conference on Reference Work, conducted by Frances Staton and Elizabeth Moir, of the Reference Department of the Toronto Public Library.

The incoming officers are making plans for the next annual meeting whereby the Association can fittingly celebrate its coming of age.

The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, B. Mabel Dunham, Public Library, Kitchener; 1st vice-president, W. J. Sykes, Carnegie Library, Ottawa; 2nd vice-president, W. H. Murch, the Public Library, St. Thomas; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Hardy, Collier Street, Toronto.

E. A. HARDY,
Secretary-treasurer.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

FOR thirty years the annual visit of the Library school, alternating between New England and the southern libraries in and around New York, Philadelphia and Washington, has been a feature of the School's curriculum. This year a small party of seniors went on the southern trip while the principal party, with the Director, spent seven very busy days on the New England itinerary. Six public libraries were visited, at Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, Boston, Providence and Brookline. Five college libraries, all in new buildings, at Harvard, Smith, Brown, Trinity and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, afforded a variety in size, type and special work. The Athenæums of Providence and Boston afforded examples of typical proprietary libraries. An afternoon was spent at the Riverside Press and in the Goodspeed Book Shop. Of particular interest and profit were six special libraries as representative and as different as those of the Insurance Association, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the John Carter Brown Library.

The very cordial welcome everywhere accorded, the hearty hospitality which found frequent expression in luncheons and teas, and the careful preparation for the School's visit by each library, added much to both the pleasure and the profit of the week. The School enjoyed especially the new acquaintanceship with and the personal attention of the librarians of the nineteen libraries visited.

On return to Albany, the seven student committees reported on different lines of work and upon interesting comparisons noted on the trip.

W. S. Biscoe who has been ill since early in March is recovering from an operation performed several weeks ago, but is not expected to be able to resume his work in the School for some time yet. In the interim, James Sullivan, the state historian, will conduct Mr. Biscoe's course in History of Books and Foreign Libraries, and Dr. Wyer will continue the course in Subject Bibliography.

On the afternoon of March 26 the faculty of the Library School, with a few of the students who were not away for field practice work, had the pleasure of welcoming the students of the Library School of the New York Public Library who were accompanied by Miss Sutliff and Miss Tiemann.

Charles A. Flagg, whose death was recorded in the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, was

born at Sandwich, Mass., in 1870. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1894, and received the degree of M. A. from George Washington University in 1902. He was principal of the High School in Hopedale, Mass., 1894-95, when he resigned to enter the New York State Library School, from which he received the degree of B. L. S. in 1899. In 1896 he was appointed to a position in the New York State Library, remaining there till 1900, when he went to the Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, where he specialized in American history. In 1913 he became librarian of the Bangor Public Library.

Mr. Flagg was the compiler of bibliographies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York history and of genealogies of the Flagg, Allcott and Rockwood families. He was also associate editor of the *Massachusetts Magazine*. On the appointment in 1916 of the A. L. A. Advisory Committee on the Decimal Classification, he became one of the most active members and was at the time of his death its secretary. As one of the sub-committee to prepare a classification for the European war he devoted much time and study to the subject and was chiefly responsible for the carefully worked out scheme which served as the basis for that published in the tenth edition of the Decimal Classification. He was also chairman of the A. L. A. catalog section for the present year. An enthusiastic librarian, an earnest and conscientious student and a kindly gentleman, Mr. Flagg's death will be felt as a serious loss in both professional and personal circles.

EDNA M. SANDERSON, *Acting Vice-Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

CLASS instruction in the advanced courses closed on March 30. The work in these courses consisted of class meetings, supplemented by readings, problems, quizzes and examinations. In some instances the problems were of a practical nature, involving, for instance, the working up and the carrying thru of a program for a round table, the mapping out of an outline of lectures on vertical filing, the framing of an examination for use in connection with a graded library service, and the choice of a collection of children's books for the use of English and American children in a foreign country. It was attempted in this way to render the outside work such as might have to be planned and

carried thru by an experienced member of a library staff.

In the open course relating to the artistic side of book-making, a lecture upon printing was given in March by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum; a lecture on types by T. M. Cleland; a lecture on historic book bindings by Ruth Granniss, librarian of the Grolier Club, New York City; and one on collectors and collecting by Henrietta Bartlett, bibliographer. The open course in administration included a lecture on library commission work by John H. Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, a lecture on the relation between the librarian and the bookseller by Frederic G. Melcher, vice-president of the R. R. Bowker Company; and three lectures on the principles of management by John B. Edgar, instructor in the School of Commerce, New York University.

The registration in the various open courses was 266, the actual number of persons enrolled being 152. Of the total number 12 came from as far away as North Carolina, Ohio, and Quebec, about 70 came from the New York District, exclusive of the New York Public Library, and about 70 from the staff of the New York Public Library. This count does not include the book selection evenings, of which no record was kept; these evenings were open to all concerned, and the attendance varied from 75 to over 200. The figures seem significant in view of the pressure under which libraries have worked this winter, and in view of the very trying weather conditions which prevailed, particularly in February and March.

The school is indebted to a large number of libraries for hospitality extended to the group of students which visited Albany and New England on the annual tour of inspection, March 26 to April 1. The greatest kindness was shown at all points, and the students profited greatly by the opportunity extended to see the various libraries at work.

The annual commencement exercises will be held at 11 a. m. on Friday, June 11, in the lecture room of the New York Public Library. The entrance examinations for the school year 1920-21 will take place on the following day, Saturday, June 12.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE event of chief interest during the past month has been the annual spring trip. This was the year for our Pennsylvania visit, and instead of playing one night stands thruout the

state, we tried the experiment of spending the week at Philadelphia, making short trips from there. In addition to seeing the Philadelphia libraries, we went to Harrisburg, West Chester, Jenkintown and Bryn Mawr. These, together with stops in Princeton on the way down and at Trenton on the return trip, gave us a week of considerable variety of interest, while it was the least fatiguing and the most inexpensive trip we have ever made. Princeton University, the Free Library of Philadelphia, the West Chester Normal School, the librarians of Harrisburg, the trustees of the Abington Library, the state commission and the public library staff at Trenton all refreshed us when weary and sent us on our way rejoicing.

The work of the third term has been somewhat revised this year. The course in book selection has been extended into this term and the work with children has been concentrated in it. The lectures by Clara W. Hunt and by Annie Carroll Moore, formerly given in the second term, are to be given in April, together with four lectures on Children's books by E. Mildred Fish, formerly of the Queensborough Public Library, now in temporary charge of our own children's room. The course in the history of classification has been made elective, and those who desire may spend that time on children's books.

Our own school and that of the New York Public Library have united in two courses this term, the Pratt School going to New York for Mr. Reece's lectures on Library Buildings, while the New York school is coming over here for Mr. Stevens' course on the History of Libraries. Both schools are enjoying this opportunity of becoming better acquainted.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

DURING the last section of the college year, from the end of the Spring vacation, to Commencement Day, June 14, the School will have the benefit of talks from a number of outside librarians.

The staff of the Boston Public Library this year has made most valuable contributions to the lectures.

On March 25 the College graduate class attended Miss McCurdy's talk on the Order department given to the Thursday morning class of the Boston Public Library staff. On April 8 Mr. Ennis spoke of the "Patents" to the Document class. Lectures are also promised by Mr. Chase on Reference work, Mr. Chevalier on Cataloging, and Mr. Hannigan on Periodicals,

and one by Mrs. Derman, a Simmons graduate now connected with the Library of Congress, who is to speak on May 7 on Russian library conditions.

Among the visits of the last part of the year are those to the Boston Athenæum and Massachusetts State Library, the libraries of Worcester, and the Brookline High School Library.

During the Spring vacation Miss Sutliff and a delegation from the New York Public Library School visited the Simmons Library School quarters, and on April 8 the Syracuse University Library School Seniors spent the afternoon at the School.

Appointments of the Class of 1920 made so far are:

Emily Ethell, assistant in the Colorado State Normal School, Gunnison, Colo.

Gertrude Morse, children's librarian of the Oak Park Public Library, Oak Park, Illinois.

Marion Rust, cataloging assistant, New York Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The school had the pleasure of having a lecture from Hugh Walpole on March 1st on the Modern Novelists. After the formal lecture Mr. Walpole was the guest of the faculty and students at luncheon and the informal conversation of the luncheon table really became a delightful round table discussion of modern English fiction and its writers.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE class, accompanied by the Principal, visited the Detroit library system, the normal school at Ypsilanti and the University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, during the week of March 29. The students had the opportunity of seeing the new library building at Detroit in process of construction and the recently completed library building of the University of Michigan, where the departmental library system is of especial interest.

Werrett W. Charters of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and Lincoln R. Gibbs of the University of Pittsburgh lectured to the school during the month on "Books on Education" and "Books on General Literature" respectively. The lectures were given in connection with the course in advanced reference work.

J. RUTH CARPENTER,
Editor of Publications.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI NOTES.

THE Bureau of Recommendations of the Drexel Institute is now turning over to the Library School Alumni Association all library positions to be filled. As is the case in all library positions, the demand is greater than the supply for so many other fields of work are attracting people from the library field. In order that the President may know what graduates are now in active library work will all the Drexel Library School graduates who have not already done so communicate with Mary P. Farr, librarian-in-charge of the Southwark Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia?

MARY P. FARR,
President.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SEVERAL changes are announced affecting the faculty of the Library School. Anna G. Birge has asked to be relieved as instructor in book selection, her mother's death in December making it necessary for her to devote her entire time to home duties. Corinne Bacon has been secured to give an intensive course in book selection, covering the classes that remain to be considered: literature, sociology, fine arts, religion and philosophy. Miss Bacon will come for three weeks, May 10-31.

Jessie Welles, because of illness in her family, was compelled to leave the school April 10 and has gone to California for several months. Harriet C. Long, who returned from overseas in January, takes Miss Welles' place. Miss Long is a graduate of New York State Library School, 1910, has had charge of county work in Santa Barbara, California, and has been librarian of Kern County, California, and of the Van Wert county library, Ohio. She helped to organize the traveling library service on the Mexican border, and later was stationed successively at the A. E. F. University, Beaune, France, at Marseilles and at Coblenz. Miss Long will give the course on Buildings and equipment.

Reference work and Public documents are being given, as usual, by Clarence B. Lester; Library extension, by Julia W. Merrill; School library work, by Mrs. Davis; Subject bibliography, Periodicals, Printing and Editions, by Helen Turvill.

In the Library and the Community course, directed by Miss Merrill, talks have been given on the public health nurse, by Mrs. H. H. Morgan, director, Bureau of child welfare and public health nursing, State board of health, and on the Y. M. C. A., by F. O. Leiser, secretary, Madison Y. M. C. A.

Bibliography subjects are assigned as follows:

- Miss Alford—Ojibway Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin
- Miss Anderson—Operation of censorship during the war
- Mr. Bernardo—Business books for a reference collection
- Miss Bruns—Use of newspapers and magazines in the schools for instructional purposes
- Miss Cross—Effect of propaganda on news
- Miss Daland—Chronological outline of English literature, 1894-date
- Miss Dodd—History of the Near East, 1870-date
- Miss Ewing—Relation of China and Japan since 1914
- Miss Farrand—Social degeneracy
- Mr. Flack—Political conditions and development in Russia since 1914
- Miss Froggatt—Political conditions and development in Germany since 1914
- Miss Gipp—Sugar trust—Sugar prices
- Miss Haberman—Books for younger readers
- Miss Hinners—Fairy element in Dunsany
- Miss Holden—History of the Near East, 1870-date
- Miss Kolbeck—Community drama
- Miss Landt—List of books for children in kindergarten and primary grades
- Miss Lieberman—Joseph Conrad
- Miss Lodwick—Censorship of moving pictures
- Miss McQuaid—Irish question since 1860
- Miss Morgan—Postage on second class mail matter
- Miss Muckel—State insurance
- Mr. Munda—Municipal taxation
- Miss Niemi—Social conditions on the Missabe Range, Minnesota
- Miss Niemie—Parent-teachers associations
- Miss Nyhuus—Romain Rolland
- Miss Oberheim—Contribution to a bibliography on William Morris
- Miss Paulson—Book reviewing in American newspapers and magazines
- Mr. Perez—Oriental politics
- Miss Powell—Electricity on the farm
- Mr. Rodriguez—League of Nations
- Miss Rutzen—Social degeneracy
- Miss Sander—Community music, 1915-date
- Miss Smith—Selected stories and novels illustrating the value of co-operation
- Miss Tanke—Freedom of speech and liberty of the press in the U. S.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE outstanding event in the past month was the biennial visit of the Illinois Library School, conducted by Mr. Cleavinger and Miss Boyd. The visitors met in the Central Library on the morning of April 7th, and listened to an introductory lecture by Dr. Bostwick on the work of the Library. This was followed by a tour of the Library building conducted by students of the St. Louis Library School. Automobiles were at hand for a visit to Crandon and Divoll branches and this was followed by a staff tea at the Central Library given in honor of the visitors. The students of the visiting school were then guests of the Children's Department at an exposition of the painting of a picture given to children of the neighborhood by E. H. Wuerpel, director of the Washington University Art

School. On the following day, the Cabanne branch was visited.

The School has listened during the past few weeks to lectures by Willis H. Kerr, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Education, on the work of the Committee; by O. B. Mangold, director of the Missouri School of Social Economy, and author of "Problems of Child Welfare," on the literature of sociology; by Archer Taylor, assistant professor of German in Washington University, on the literature of folklore; by Mrs. H. C. January, secretary of the Consumers' League of Missouri, on women in industry; by Robert Cortes Holliday, editor of the *Bookman*, on some experiences of an editor; and by J. E. W. Wallin, director of the Psycho-Educational Clinic of the St. Louis Public Schools, on the subnormal child in school. Mrs. E. C. Rowse, who was a student in the New York Library School, while it was still connected with Columbia University, also gave a talk on library work in the nineties.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

REGISTRATION for the spring quarter showed an increase of three over last quarter, two former students returning, and one new student entering.

Already calls for assistants from the libraries in the Northwest indicate that the graduating class will be much too small to supply the demand.

Mildred Pope, librarian of the Broadway High School, and supervisor of High School Libraries, Seattle, opened the course of special lectures, April 8th, with a talk on "High School Librarianship—its Opportunities and Problems."

W. E. HENRY.
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE elective courses in library work with children and schools and high school libraries have been unusually successful this year. In addition to the thirty lectures with required reading on books for children required of all students, given by Jasmine Britton, other aspects of children's work have been treated by Faith E. Smith, Gladys Spear Case, Gladys Crowe and Lenore Townsend of the Los Angeles Public Library staff, and special lecturers. Miss Smith's course dealt with the relationship of the public library to the public schools, and the work of the School and Teach-

ers' Department. Mrs. Case gave the students practice in writing annotations for children's books and lectures on vocational books. Miss Townsend, Miss Crowe, Virginia E. Graeff of the Cleveland School of Art and Stephani Shutze gave examples of the art of story-telling to different types of audiences.

Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of schools in Los Angeles, Marjorie Van Deusen, librarian of the Los Angeles High School, Winifred E. Skinner, librarian of the Pasadena High School, Blanche Coveney, formerly librarian of the Glenville High School in Cleveland, and Elizabeth Riddell, librarian of the Elementary School Library in Long Beach have added to the value of the school library course by lectures based on their experience. Practice in the high school libraries in Los Angeles has been arranged for students who have elected Miss Horton's course in high school library methods and wish to secure state certificates.

A recent visitor to the school was Mildred Schaer, 1917, librarian of the Hanford Public Library. She talked informally to the school about the work of a library in a ranching community.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

AN interesting event of the month was the talk by Kate M. Foley, home teacher of the blind, describing her work and some of its results. Robert Rea, Librarian of the San Francisco Public Library discussed the qualifications of a successful librarian. May Cheney, appointment secretary of the University of California, described the work which bureaus of occupation are planning and carrying on thruout the United States. A most delightful lecture on Walt Whitman was given by Charles Pease. The lecture will be followed by readings from the poet at a later date. Eleanor Hitt, of the Yolo County Free Library, has begun her course of lectures on modern fiction.

At the Vocational Conference conducted by the Bureau of Occupations of the California Alumni Association at Berkeley, Mabel Gillis, assistant state librarian, presented library work as a vocation for women. It was encouraging to note that the subject of library work called forth a larger audience than many of the subjects offered.

The students attended the luncheon and meeting of the fifth district of the California Library Association in Sacramento, March 27th.

MILTON J. FERGUSON,
State Librarian.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The City Service Commission of Milwaukee, Wis., will hold an examination to secure an eligible list for the position of librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library.

A definite date has not been set for the examination; but it has been determined that it will be non-assembled, or at least partly non-assembled, and will be open to applicants from anywhere who are citizens of the United States. Applications will be received at any time and definite announcement mailed as soon as the details are decided upon.

The salary for this position was \$5,000 per annum.

City Hall
Milwaukee

MARK H. PLACE,
Secretary.

Wanted, an assistant librarian with ability in cataloging in preparation of bibliographies and in general research work for the library of the American Red Cross. Salary \$1200 to \$1400. Address: H. C., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, assistant librarian for a small university library, a cataloger to begin at \$1,200.00. One month's vacation this summer if place can be filled immediately. Address: R., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Experienced librarian and bibliographer, with many years executive experience, desires to hear of a position as librarian of a college or public library, preferably in the Atlantic States. Address G. S., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Frenchman with thoro knowledge of spoken and written English wishes appointment as university librarian in American university. Graduate of the Ecole Nationale des Chartes, Paris; librarian of the city of Bourges (Cher) for three years, and since 1910 archivist of the Département des Côtes du Nord. Address: D. N., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

LIBRARIANSHIP A PROFESSION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

At a meeting of the Librarians' Guild of Portland, Oregon, on March 4th, it was agreed, in order to make known the principles held by our organization, for the benefit of other library assistants who might be interested in such organizations, that a statement of these principles be sent to you.

The following is an outline of the Guild's position:

Since public libraries are a part of the educational system of the country, we believe that they should be administered by boards chosen for their fitness, rather than thru the medium of the civil service, and that the consensus of opinion within the library profession is opposed to civil service for librarians.

The Guild maintains that library service is a profession rather than a trade, because it demands special fitness, requires a good education and specialized training, and serves to advance the enlightenment and education of the community.

The work parallels most closely that of teachers, and salaries should be on a par with those of teachers of equivalent training.

We believe that organization of library workers is highly beneficial, and that such organizations should co-operate with library boards to awaken the public to the value of libraries and to enlist generous support for their maintenance. Such co-operation is a better means of advancing the working conditions of librarians than are strikes and antagonistic conduct.

THE PORTLAND LIBRARIANS' GUILD.

THE LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Like Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, I have read, with much interest the communications of "L. W." However, I disagree with him in his question as to the advisability of creating such an agency; since the A. L. A. expects to put into effect some sort of certification at some future date. Such certification is going to be a tremendous task, difficult of accomplishment, expensive and hardly possible to carry out for a long time. If there is a question of any duplication, the A. L. A. scheme will, to a great extent duplicate the work of the library schools, and not that of the L. W. A., that is, if the scheme includes an "employment bureau."

The Library Schools are established employment bureaus for their graduates; the Library Workers' Association will almost certainly be an established employment bureau for non-library school graduates long before the A. L. A. plan can be definitely laid out. Why not, therefore, take advantage of this opportunity, while waiting for another possibly greater one to appear?

Were I in Mr. Thompson's library and he had recommended that I stay out of the Library Workers' Association, so as to take full advantage of the A. L. A. Certification scheme, I should remind him of that old proverb: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The Library Workers' Association is started. While I may not wish to leave my present position, I am certainly not averse to hearing of other openings. Let me then join the Library Workers' Association to derive all the benefits there I may and when the A. L. A. plan finally materializes, I shall expect to come in for my place in that scheme also.

MARIAN C. MANLEY.

*Free Public Library,
Newark, N. J.*

DEMOCRATIC VOTING IN THE A. L. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Whether the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. is a good thing or a bad thing, whether a rosy future for public libraries in this country and a position of dignity and importance for the library profession depend upon its adoption or upon its rejection, restriction or failure, the Program and the small cyclone of discussion and agitation which it has produced have done one thing, at least, which can be made a benefit to the Association, and, thereby, to the profession. It has brought into high relief the essential lack of democracy in the transaction of A. L. A. business and the need for revision of the constitution to make the operation of the Association really democratic in actual fact as well as in theory and intent.

It is interesting to observe that both the pro-Program and the anti-Program factions resorted instinctively (or was it with malice aforethought?) to democratic methods when they really wanted to know what the rank and file of the Association desired. The Enlarged Program Committee sent out 4,000 post-cards to 4,000 members of the A. L. A. and received 400 replies. Great, it is said, were the disap-

pointment and disgust of the Committee that so few members replied. But why should they be disappointed? Why should they expect larger results? The Association membership is not used to democratic expression of opinion. It has never had an opportunity for democratic expression. Officers are nominated for them, (which practically means elected for them) and they are unable to vote on constitutional amendments, officers or any other question coming before the Association unless they chance to have the price and the time of a trip half way across the continent—or more, or less, as the case may be. How can they be expected overnight to take on the ways and manners of a self-governing group? Would you bring up a puppy on predigested food till he reached a mature age and then ask him to gnaw a large bone for dinner? If you did, his organs of mastication and digestion would probably refuse to function.

Let us have a constitution that will not require a railroad ticket and a hotel bill as qualifications for voting. Let us have a constitution that will enable every member of the Association, without leaving his own library-side, to take part in the nomination of officers, the election of officers, and above all, in the adoption of constitutional amendments, and by-laws, and the decision about all important matters that should properly be referred to the whole membership. We can have this, and without undue delay, if every member of the Association who believes in applied democracy, as well as oratorical, will let the committee now

in charge of the revision of the constitution know what he desires.

It will not be necessary for a research expert to delve into recondite places to discover a method of democratic voting. The "Programs" and the "Anti-Programs" have shown us the way, if voting by mail had not before been amply demonstrated and proven feasible.

We want this, not so that we can elect better officers and pass better amendments—we may get worse ones, for we have had very good officials selected for us. We want it for the effect it will have on the members of the Association, the feeling that it will give each member of being a part of and taking a part in the group, and the resulting interest that each member will take in the Association. We take an interest in the things that we feel are ours, our responsibility, ours to think for and work for. As it is now probably ninety per cent of the membership has no feeling of responsibility about the A. L. A. For subconsciously they all realize that what they do or say or think has no effect on the Association. They pay their dues and get a receipt and the *A. L. A. Bulletin*. There their conscious part in the A. L. A. ends.

In the proposed way, we may not get better officers or wiser decisions but we should, by all the tenets of the psychologists, get a more live, vigorous and devoted membership.

M. LOUISE HUNT.

*Free Public Library,
Newark, N. J.*

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BIXBY, Alice P., I. 1900, formerly with the General Staff College, Washington, has become a member of the staff of the Technology Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BOGLE, Sarah C. N., whose appointment as assistant to the Executive Secretary of A. L. A. we announced in our last issue, went to Chicago on April 26 to take charge of the work at the A. L. A. office until Carl H. Milam takes charge in July.

BURNETT, Marguerite, P. 1913, assistant at the National City Financial Library, resigned. Appointed librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank.

CAMPBELL, Donald Kenneth, N.Y.P.L. 1915-17, assistant, Library of the Association of the Bar, N. Y. C., resigned. Appointed assistant,

Merchant Marine Department, A. L. A. Enlarged Program, N. Y. C.

CARNEW, Elsie M., D. 1909, appointed to filing position with the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.

CLEMENT, Ruth E., Simmons Summer School 1906, associated with W. H. Ballard & Company, real estate and insurance brokers of Boston.

GALARANEAU, Aldina A. L., S 1912, appointed librarian of the Fiske Rubber Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

GLOVER, Abbie G., S. 1917, librarian of the Junior High and Graded Schools, Somerville Public Library staff, resigned. Appointed librarian of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

HALL, Eva S. W., C. P. 1918, children's librarian of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio, appointed first assistant in School and Children's Department, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

HAWKS, Blanche L., N. Y. S. 1907-08, appointed assistant cataloger Kansas City Public Library.

ISOM, Harry Frances, librarian of the Library Association of Portland, (Ore.), died last month. From Pratt Institute school of Library Science, she went to Portland in 1901 to catalog a recently acquired special collection and the following year was made librarian.

Under her early administration the Library Association was changed from a private subscription library to a public library, and in 1903 the Library was made a county library serving the entire Multnomah county instead of merely the city of Portland. The library now has seventeen branches and forty-one stations. In 1912 the present central library building was planned under her direction and its admirable arrangement is largely due to her foresight and ability.

Miss Isom was one of the organizers of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, being its second President (1910-11); a member of the Council of the A. L. A. and the second vice-president in 1912-13; and a member of the Oregon State Library Commission from its founding.

During the war she spent six months in organizing libraries in the American Hospitals in France. She was appointed by the A. L. A., Director of war work in Oregon and the five southern counties of Washington; and the very

successful book work in the spruce camps was organized by her.

LANE, Beatrice, S. 1919, appointed librarian of the information service of the New England Division of the Red Cross, headquarters in Boston, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Edith. W. R. 1909, formerly in the University of Chicago Library, now first assistant in the Catalog Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

LONG, Harriet C., N. Y. S. 1910, recently returned from A. L. A. war service overseas, has joined the staff of the Wisconsin Library Commission for three months, and will give instruction in the University of Wisconsin Library School.

LOVIS, Marion, S. 1909, appointed librarian of the Waltham High School, Waltham, Mass.

MCCOLLOUGH, Ruth D., N. Y. S. 1915, librarian of the public library of Appleton, Wis., resigned. Appointed cataloger of the public library of Evansville, Ind.

SLOAT, Minnie Farnham, N. Y. P. L. 1917-18, with U. S. Ordnance Department, resigned. Appointed to take charge of the Research Department of the National Retail Drygoods Association, N. Y. C.

SMITH, Jessamine M., N. Y. S. 1910-11, has resigned her position with the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn., to become first assistant in the public library at Middletown, Conn.

STEEL, Edwina Mildred, C. P. 1916, children's librarian of the Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, resigned.

TAPPERT, Katherine, —P. 1910, assistant librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland, appointed to a position in the information department of the New York *Evening Post*.

THURSTON, Elizabeth, S. 1913, is to become librarian of the Queen Anne Branch of the Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Washington.

WRIGHT, Edith I., P. 1914, assistant in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, resigned. Appointed cataloger in the library of the Interchurch World Movement.

WYETH, Ola M., who has been assistant to Miss Webster in the A. L. A. War Service Hospital Department, sailed on April 17th, for A. L. A. work in France and Germany.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The Trustees of Boston University have announced plans for a Boston University Club house to be established in one of the University's buildings located two blocks from Copley Square. The Club will occupy the entire four story structure. On the first floor provision is made for a library of standard books and a browsing corner. The fourth floor will be given over to the reading room, and books and current magazines will be shelved there. \$10,000 has been appropriated for the furnishings of the Club.

R. L. P.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. The report of the librarian of Yale University for 1918-1919 shows no developments as regards a new library building, but the matter is still engaging the careful attention of the library committee and staff. Among the important bequests to the library during the year was one of rare books from the collection of John W. Sterling. This included a Carmelite Breviary of the fifteenth century, a Roman Breviary with illuminations printed at Venice in 1482, Walton and Colton's "Complete Angler," the 1836 edition, besides fifty-six volumes of the works of Thomas Frognall Dibdin—all of them in fine condition.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. The twenty-second annual report of the Brooklyn Public Library covering the year 1919, records a decided increase in the Circulation Department, altho the total is still 610,627 less than in the banner year of 1917. In 1918 the circulation dropped to 4,954,193; in 1919 it rose to 5,333,671, an increase of 379,478.

Book purchases were fewer than usual, firstly because of a smaller appropriation, and secondly because of the increased price of books and bindings. \$78,345 was expended for books and \$30,000 for binding as compared with \$92,993 spent for books and \$30,648 for binding in 1918. During 1919, the Cataloging Department sent 82,838 volumes to the various branches, 11,250 volumes less than the previous year's record. Deducting the 65,525 books which were lost and discarded during the year, the net gain to the library amounts to but 17,313 volumes, and the active number of volumes in the system totals 962,522.

The reference use of the library increased during the year until it resumed pre-war pro-

portions. But little development in the department of traveling libraries was reported, altho a start in providing library service to public institutions was begun with the establishment of a weekly library hour for the prisoners at City Prison. The number of traveling libraries sent to organizations was 1,212; the number of books included in these libraries 58,559; and the circulation 187,228. The number of borrowers registered during the year was 118,271, making the total number of registered borrowers 344,099.

The receipts of the library for the year totaled \$569,564, of which \$481,323 came from the City Appropriation. Of this amount \$271,522 was expended for the salaries of 398 librarians; \$44,195 was expended for other salaries, \$55,193 for maintenance, and \$78,345 for books (as above mentioned).

VIRGINIA

The General Assembly of Virginia at the session which closed in March passed Senate Bill No. 254 providing that if the City of Richmond will give a suitable lot of land the State of Virginia will erect thereon a building to cost not more than \$2,000,000.00. To that end an annual appropriation of the next two years of \$250,000 is required. The remainder of the sum is to be secured by a deed of trust on the above property and the improvements thereon in the sum of \$1,500,000, for which bonds running for a term of 30 years shall be issued, to be retired annually by a sinking fund to be provided by the General Assembly. This building will also contain an auditorium as well as proper memorial tablets and trophies of Virginians who served in the World War.

In addition to the great memorial library building, a fireproof annex to the present library building in which to care for the archives till the memorial building is ready for use was provided for, to cost \$40,000. This building will be put up at once.

The State Library also secured a special appropriation of \$500 to enable it to make an equitable distribution of the 4000 books sent to the State Library by the American Library Association out of the surplus books collected by the Association during the War.

Senate Bill No. 147, providing for a system of local memorial libraries, was not reported out of the House Appropriations Committee, after it had been passed by the Senate, because

it was thought that sufficient appropriations had already been made by the State for the next two years. This bill provides for a system of local libraries by giving the boards of supervisors of any county, or the council of any city, power to levy an annual tax of not exceeding two mills for providing the building and for maintenance of a memorial library. This tax when so collected is to be known as a "library fund," the expenditure of which is under the exclusive control of the local school board for library purposes. The State Library Board, a corporation, acts in an advisory capacity, but merely in order to aid the various localities. State aid annually of the sum of \$500 may be given to any locality spending a similar amount except that in places of over 10,000 inhabitants a similar expenditure may be made not to exceed \$5000. In order to meet these requirements it was proposed that \$25,000 for each of the next two years be appropriated to the State Library Board and \$2500 a year for an employee of the State Library Board to supervise and organize local library work. The bill will be brought up for further consideration at the next session of the General Assembly.

MICHIGAN

Menominee. The Spies Public Library is developing one phase of the American Library Association's Enlarged Program. A contract was signed by the Menominee County Board of Supervisors and by the Trustees of the Spies Public Library on October 15, 1919, the second and the third sections of which read as follows:

SECOND—This contract shall be binding upon the parties hereto for a period of five years beginning on the first day of January, 1920; provided said second party shall have the privilege of terminating the same and withdrawing therefrom on the first day of January in either of the years 1922 or 1923 by giving said first party six months previous written notice of such termination.

THIRD—In consideration of the service so to be rendered by said first party said second party hereby agrees to pay one-half the expense of maintenance and operation of the said Library for the period of this contract, *Provided*, that the portion to be paid by said second party shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000 per annum. . . .

Active service as a county library began for the Spies Library on January 1, 1920. More than 2000 books were purchased and other necessary supplies sufficient for the use of twenty-five stations were received.

In February library substations were installed as indicated: At Carney in post office; Nadeau in a store; Ingalls in a store; Wallace

in Post Office; Daggett in hotel; Stephenson in drug store.

In March stations were installed in Barnat in a store; Nathan in a store; Hermansville in barber shop; Spaulding in a store; Powers in the Spaulding School and in a store; Wilson in a store; Harris in a store; Faithorn in a store.

During the week of April 5th, stations were installed at Cedar River, Arthur Bay and Ingallston.
H. S. LE F.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. A Latin-American evening was held at the St. Louis Public Library on April 15, and was the third of the series of Visitors' Nights devoted to the welcome of non-English-speaking residents. About 150 persons representing almost all the Latin-American countries were present. Among them were the consuls, or consular representatives of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua and Colombia. A brief word of welcome from Dr. Bostwick brought a response from Sebastiao Sampaio, consul of the Brazilian Republic, to whose wholehearted co-operation with the Library much of the success of the evening was due. The whole party then adjourned to the Children's Room, which had been decorated for the occasion with the flags of the South American countries and Mexico. Under the personal charge of Mr. Sampaio, there was a dual program, the first part consisting of five-minute addresses by the consuls, part in English and part in Spanish, and the second of music, vocal and instrumental, by Latin-American composers, varied with poetical recitation and with the clever off-hand "Pan-American" cartoon-drawing of Mr. Leal, a native of Mexico. Addresses in English were also made by F. Ernest Cramer, chairman of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and by James A. Troy, secretary of the Bureau. In the intermission between the two parts, the guests were conducted thru the Library building by members of the staff. The evening is expected to result in greater use of library material by the Latin-Americans and in an increase of Latin-American material due to suggestions and contributions from those present.

A. E. B.

CANADA

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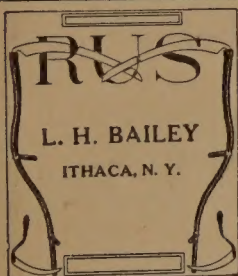
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